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(54) **SILK PARTICLES FOR CONTROLLED AND SUSTAINED DELIVERY OF COMPOUNDS**

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CPC **A61K 9/0002** (2013.01); **A61K 31/137** (2013.01); **A61K 31/138** (2013.01); **A61K 31/245** (2013.01); **A61K 31/285** (2013.01); **A61K 31/40** (2013.01); **A61K 31/485** (2013.01); **C07K 14/43518** (2013.01); **A61K 38/00** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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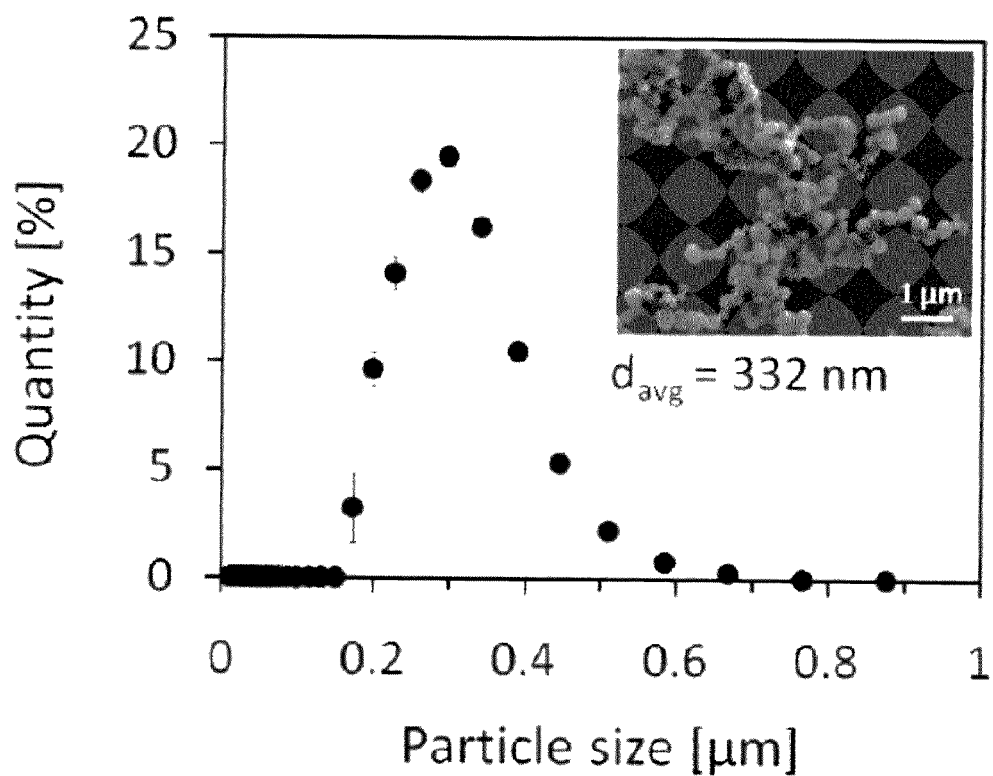
(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention relates to a method of producing and loading silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, with a compound. In particular, the present invention provides a novel two step method for loading silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, with small and water-soluble compounds. Also disclosed are silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, loaded with at least one compound which are eminently suited as carriers for controlled and sustained delivery applications. Furthermore, the invention relates to pharmaceutical or cosmetic compositions comprising said silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, and a pharmaceutically active compound or cosmetic compound for controlled and sustained release. The present invention is also directed to silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, loaded with a compound obtainable by the method according to the invention.

26 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets

Figure 1

a)



b)

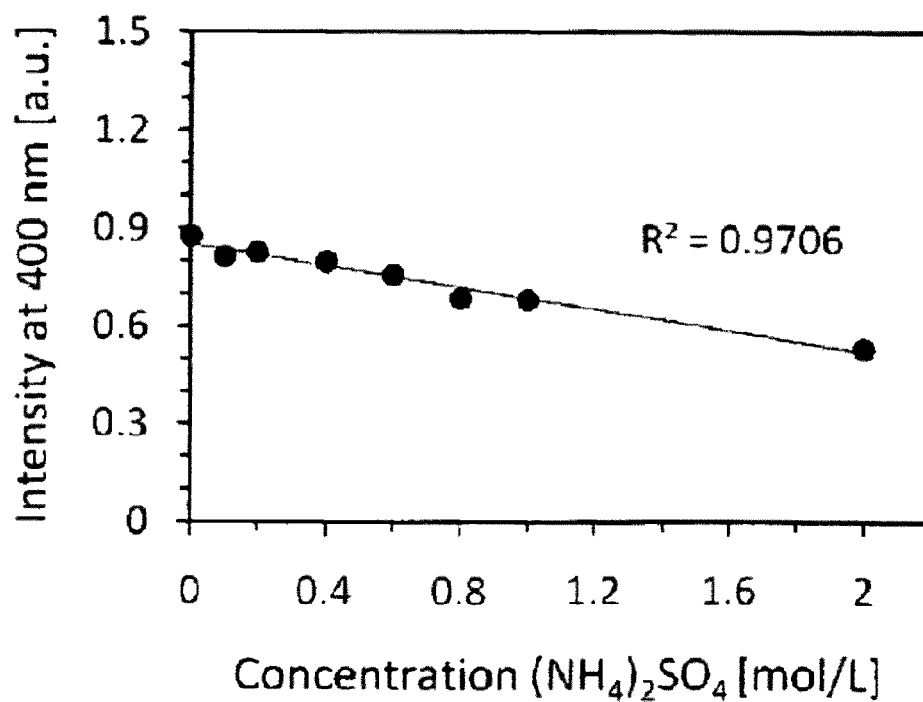


Figure 2

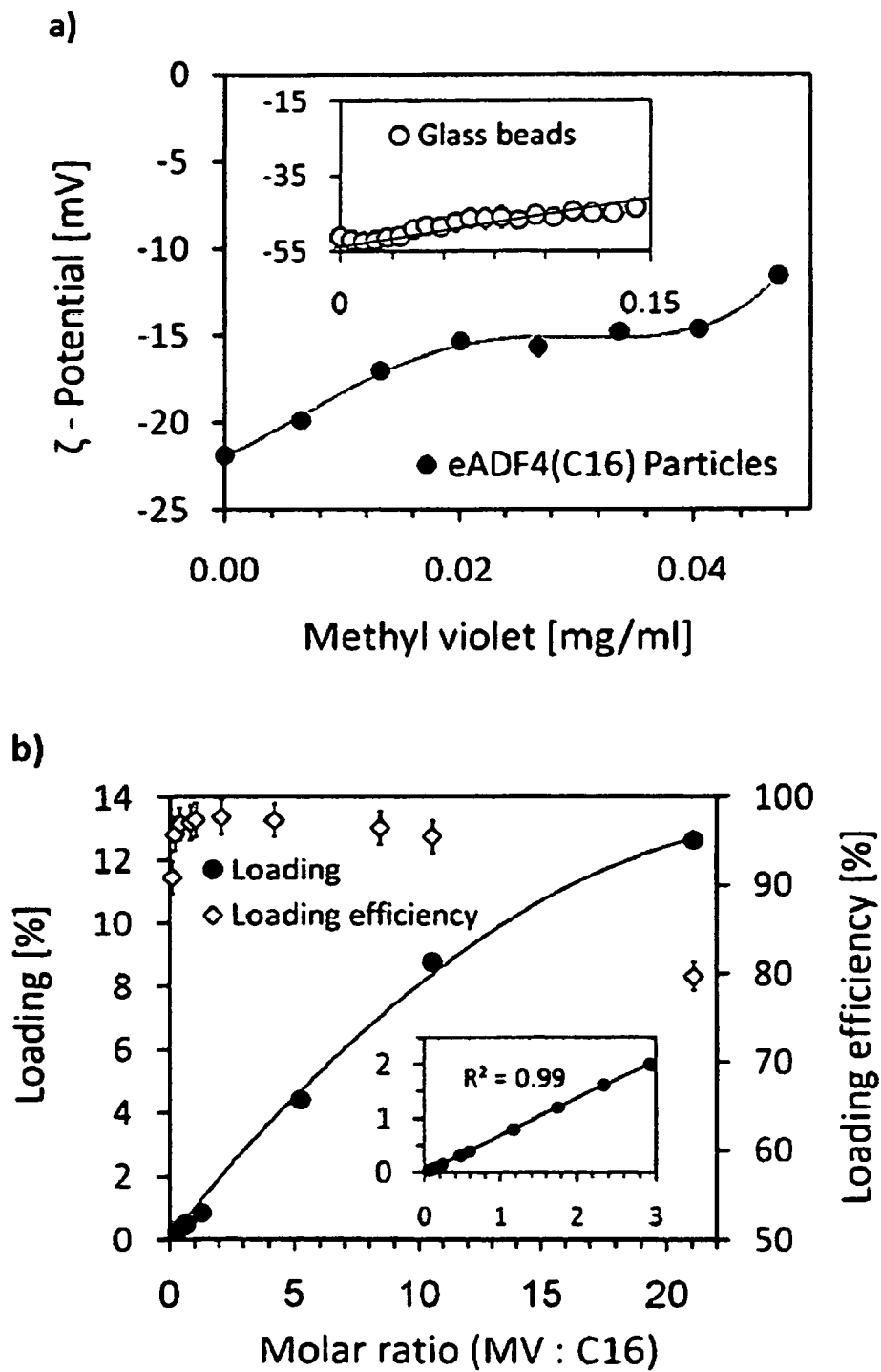


Figure 3

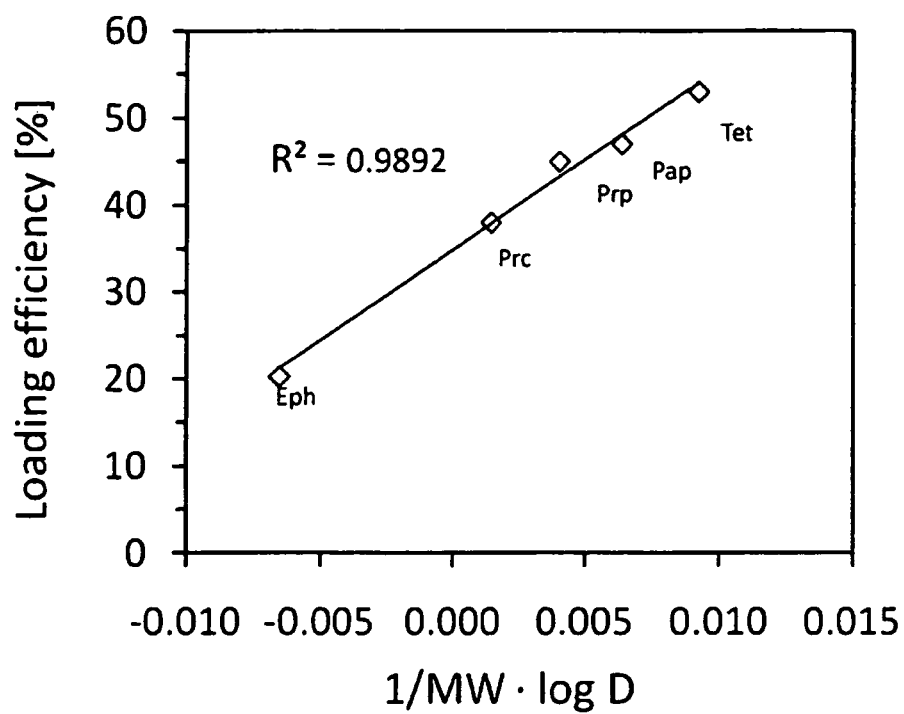


Figure 4

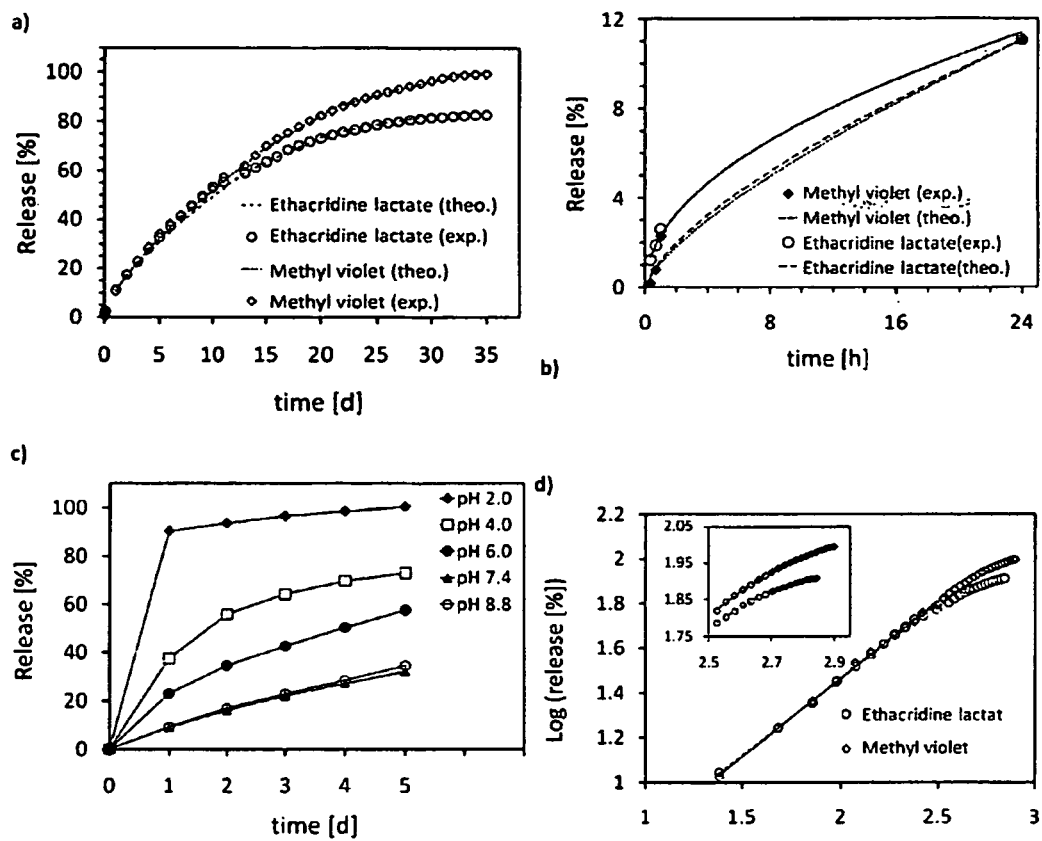
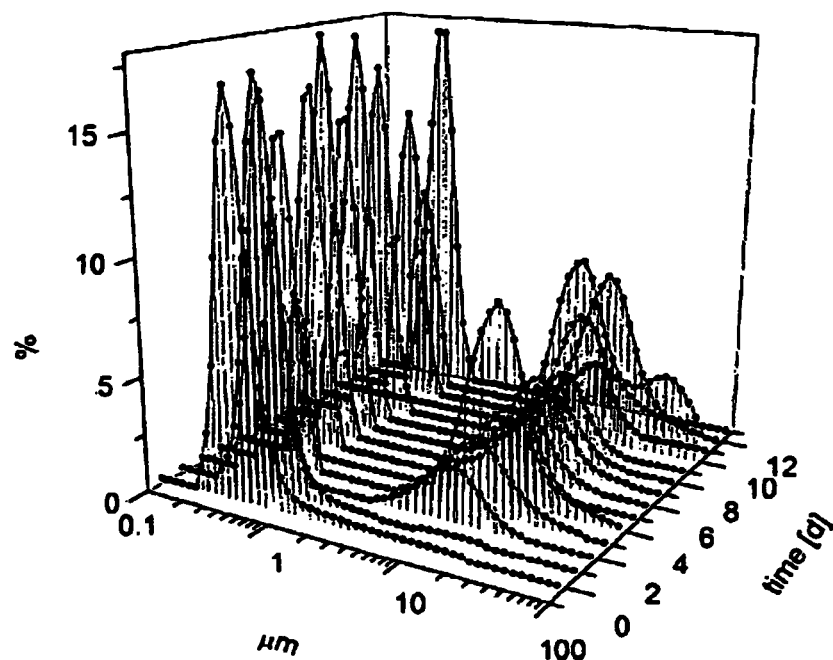


Figure 5

a)



b)

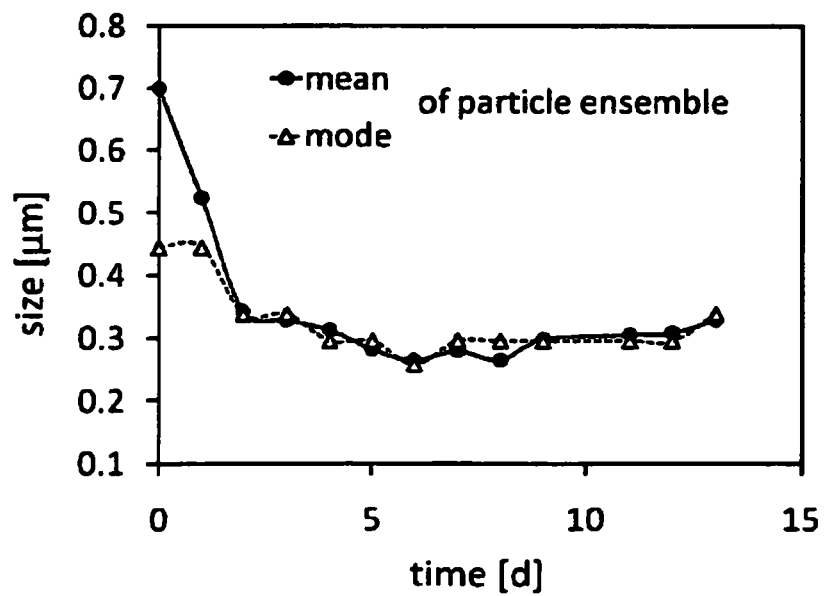


Figure 5

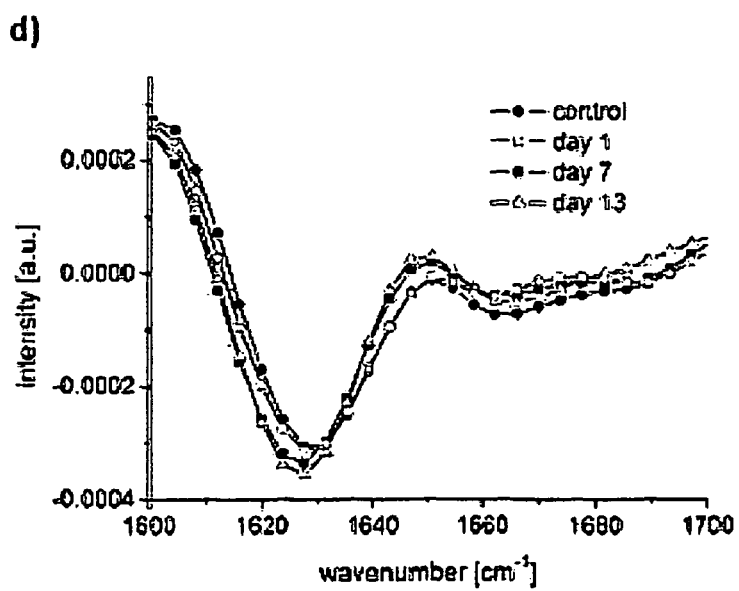
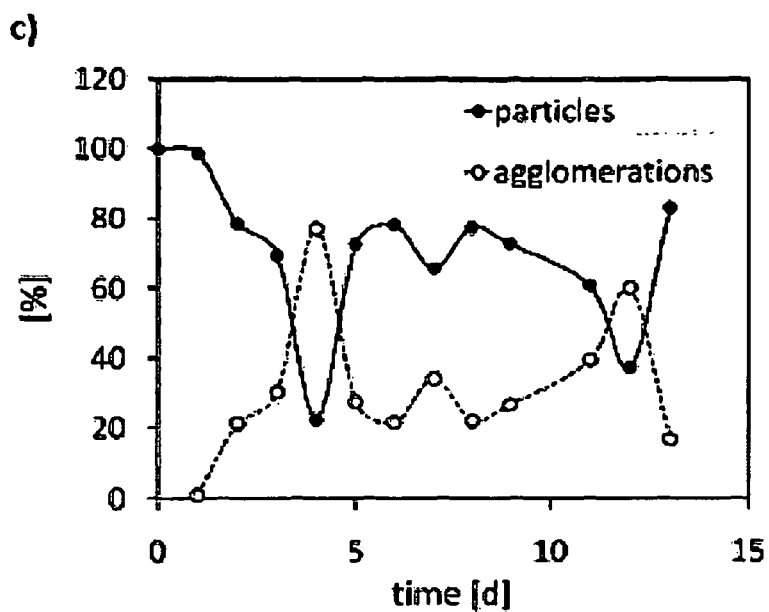


Figure 6

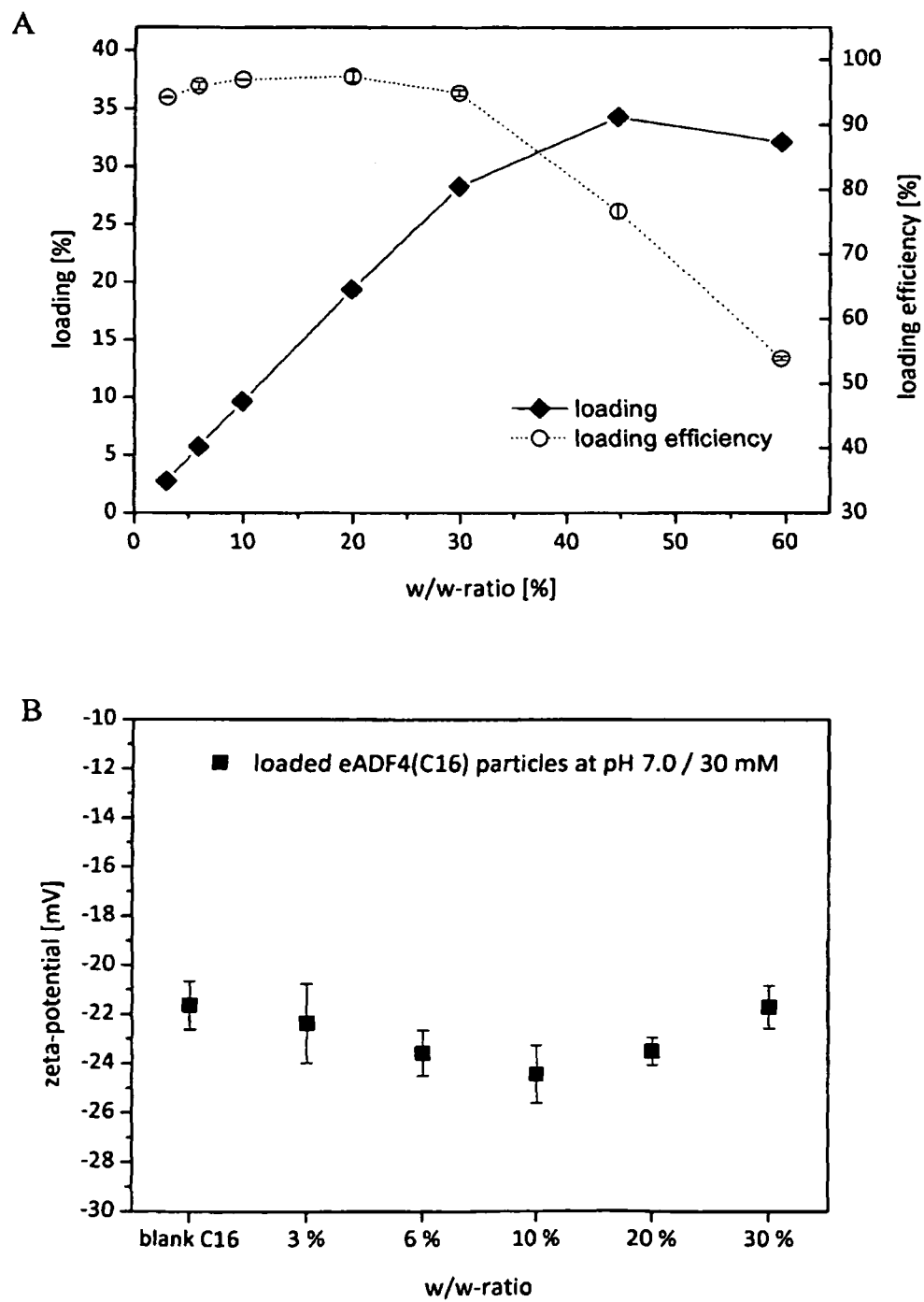


Figure 7

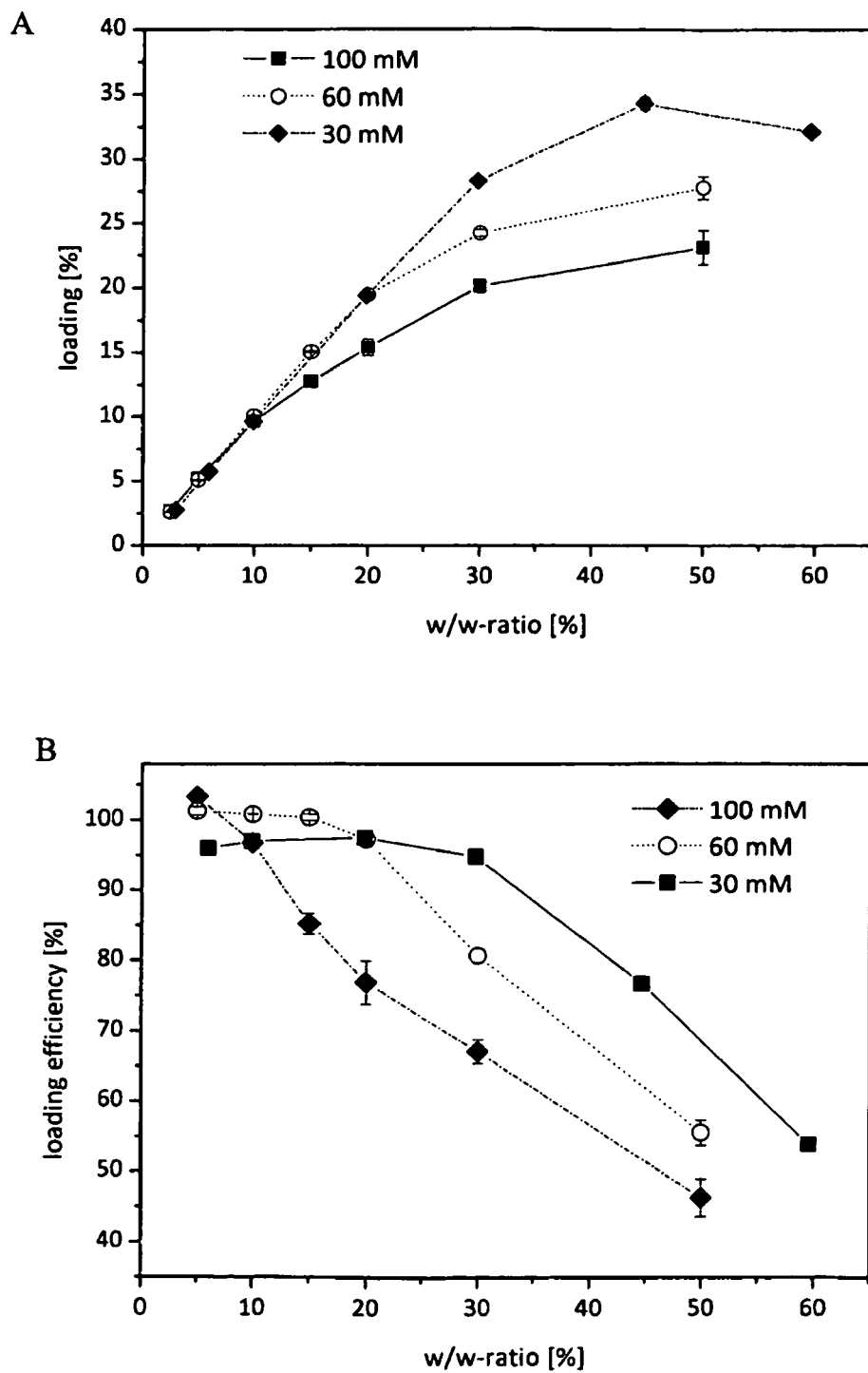
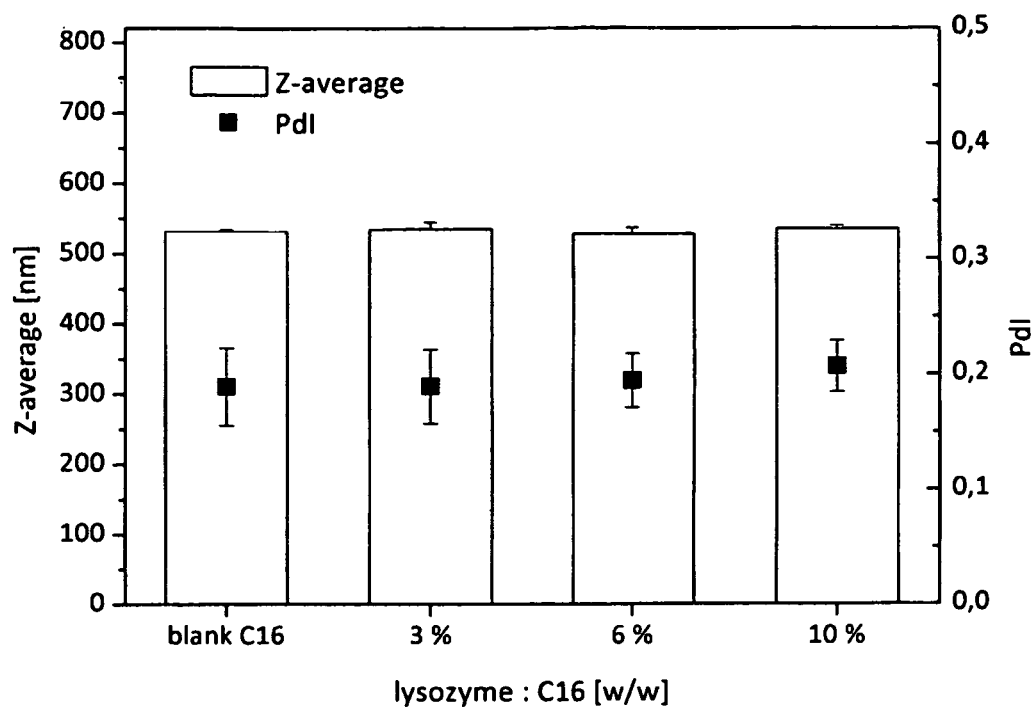


Figure 8

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SILK PARTICLES FOR CONTROLLED AND SUSTAINED DELIVERY OF COMPOUNDS

This application is a National Stage of International Application No. PCT/EP2010/007266, filed Nov. 30, 2010, and entitled SILK PARTICLES FOR CONTROLLED AND SUSTAINED DELIVERY OF COMPOUNDS, which is incorporated herein in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method of producing and loading silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, with a compound. In particular, the present invention provides a novel two step method for loading silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, with small and water-soluble compounds. Also disclosed are silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, loaded with at least one compound which are eminently suited as carriers for controlled and sustained delivery applications. Furthermore, the invention relates to pharmaceutical or cosmetic compositions comprising said silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, and a pharmaceutically active compound or cosmetic compound for controlled and sustained release. The present invention is also directed to silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, loaded with a compound obtainable by the method according to the invention.

BACKGROUND

In the past years sophisticated drug depot systems for controlled delivery of substances have been developed, for example to achieve constant drug levels in plasma during therapy. These systems have the advantage of reducing toxic side effects so that the number of drug administrations can be decreased, while at the same time improving cellular uptake and bioavailability. Especially colloidal micro- and nanoparticulate carriers have been extensively investigated as a platform for controlled drug delivery. There is also an ongoing quest to design nano- or microparticles which facilitate controlled release of substances other than pharmaceutical compounds. In general, the material employed as carrier for controlled and sustained release of a substance should offer control of structure, morphology and function, while also exhibiting good mechanical stability.

For example, biodegradable and biocompatible polymers are preferred because of their ability to retain their properties for a limited period of time before gradually decomposing into soluble nontoxic degradation products which can be excreted from the body. Many synthetic (aliphatic polyesters, polyglycolic acid (PGA), polylactid acid (PLA), etc.) and natural (polysaccharides, chitin, chitosan, proteins) polymers have been employed to produce degradable vehicles for encapsulation, incorporation or binding of active compounds [Freiberg, S., Zhu, X. X. Polymer microspheres for controlled drug release. International Journal of Pharmaceutics 2004; 282(1-2):1-18].

While synthetic polymers potentially possess the feature of sustained release of the encapsulated therapeutic agent from a period of days up to several months, they typically demand organic solvents or relatively harsh formulation conditions during processing with potentially limited biocompatibility because of remaining toxic solvents and acidic degradation products.

A further advance in the art was to consider natural polymers which have the advantage of being biocompatible. However, most biopolymers known at present have a major draw-

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back, namely that they resolubilize rapidly in aqueous environment due to their hydrophilic nature, thus resulting in fast drug release profiles. In order to circumvent this problem, chemical cross-linking procedures have been considered. Unfortunately, the presence of residual cross-linking agents can lead to toxic side effects. In addition, undesirable reactions between the drug and the cross-linker could result in the formation of either toxic or inactivated derivatives.

The use of hydrophobic biopolymers as carriers for sustained drug release has also been investigated in the art. For example, silk proteins have been considered as being suitable biopolymers. In particular, silk proteins from spiders and insects, especially *Bombyx mori* fibroin, have been tested for their ability to deliver drugs and other substances.

For example, silk microspheres consisting of silkworm fibroin for encapsulation and controlled release of a model protein drug has been described in the art. These silk fibroin microspheres with diameters of several microns are obtained by a method using lipid vesicles as a template [Wang, X., Silk microspheres for encapsulation and controlled release. Journal of Controlled Release 2007; 117(3): 360-370].

Larger silk fibroin particles with diameters ranging from 100 to 440 μm and improved loading efficiencies have also been described in the art. However, the preparation techniques for producing these particles are highly sophisticated and lack scalability [Wenk, E., Silk fibroin spheres as a platform for controlled drug delivery. Journal of controlled release 2008; 132(1):26-34].

WO 2007/014755 describes a method of producing nano- and microcapsules consisting of spider silk proteins. These capsules with sizes of several microns are composed of an outer spider silk protein shell and can generally be filled with substances such as proteins or chemical reactants. The microcapsules are formed by the encapsulation of emulsion droplets resulting in hollow spider silk protein shells.

WO 2007/0829223 relates to the use of protein microbeads in cosmetics. In particular, this international patent application describes protein microbeads composed of synthetic spider silk proteins for delivery of cosmetic substances [Hümmerich, D., Primary structure elements of spider dragline silks and their contribution to protein solubility. Biochemistry 2004 Oct. 26; 43(42): 13604-13612]. Similarly, WO 2007/082923 describes the use of protein microbeads for formulating poorly water-soluble effect substances. In both patent applications, the water-insoluble effect substances can be either associated with or encapsulated in the protein microbeads. The association of the substances to these beads is mainly due to hydrophobic interactions. This encapsulation strategy has the basic disadvantage that the loaded substances are only released upon proteolysis of the protein microbeads by the activity of proteases which makes a constant and controlled release difficult. A further problem is that this system is only suitable for the formulation of mainly water-insoluble substances.

Hence, there is a strong need in the field to provide a novel method of producing micro- or submicroparticles with improved qualities. In particular, there is still an ongoing quest to produce nano-scaled particles which are biocompatible and biodegradable as well as being stable carriers for small and water soluble compounds. There is also a need to provide a suitable method of loading silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, effectively with a compound of interest. The silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, should also be capable of releasing the loaded compound controllably and sustainably.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a novel and simple drug delivery system which takes

into account all of the above criteria. The present invention, therefore, provides a novel method of producing silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, loaded with a compound. More particularly, the method comprises the steps of providing silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, comprising one or more silk polypeptides, preferably spider silk polypeptides, comprising at least two identical repetitive units, and incubating said silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, with at least one compound, wherein the compound is water-soluble and has a molecular weight of between about 50 Da and about 20 kDa.

Surprisingly, one major advantage of the silk carrier system according to the invention is that these particles can be produced and loaded within an all-aqueous system and under ambient condition. This is particularly important with regard to the loading of labile compounds as well as to the overall biocompatibility of the product. The silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, of the invention have revealed unexpected loading efficiencies for small and water-soluble compounds. Surprisingly, the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, obtained by the method according to the invention have further demonstrated a most favourable release profile, rendering them eminently suitable for controlled and sustained delivery of a compound. The produced silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, are, therefore, very well suited for delivery of pharmaceutical and cosmetic compounds. Due to their colloidal stability and biocompatibility under physiological conditions, the loaded silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, according to the invention are especially suitable for in vivo applications.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In a first aspect, the invention relates to a method of producing silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, loaded with a compound comprising the steps of

- i) providing silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, comprising one or more silk polypeptides, preferably spider silk polypeptides, comprising at least two identical repetitive units, and
- ii) incubating said silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, with at least one compound, wherein the compound is water-soluble and has a molecular weight of between about 50 Da and about 20 kDa.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound has a molecular weight of 50 Da or about 50 Da to 10 kDa or about 10 kDa, preferably 50 Da or about 50 Da to 6 kDa or about 6 kDa, more preferably 50 Da or about 50 Da to 4 kDa or about 4 kDa and most preferably 50 Da or about 50 Da to 1 kDa or about 1 kDa.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, provided in step i) are produced by the steps of

- a) providing an aqueous solution comprising one or more silk polypeptides, preferably spider silk polypeptides, comprising at least two identical repetitive units,
- b) triggering aggregation of the silk polypeptides, preferably spider silk polypeptides, to form silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, and
- c) separating the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, by phase separation.

Preferably, the compound is able to permeate into the matrix of the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles.

In further preferred embodiments, at least 40%, preferably at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, or 95% of the loaded compound is located within the matrix of the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles.

In further preferred embodiments, the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, have a median size of between 0.1 μm and 500 μm , preferably of between 0.1 μm and 100 μm , more preferably of between 0.2 μm and 20 μm , even more preferably of between 0.2 to 1 μm , and most preferably of between 0.25 μm and 0.7 μm .

In preferred embodiments, the at least two identical repetitive units each comprise at least one consensus sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- i) GPGXX (SEQ ID NO: 3), wherein X is any amino acid, preferably in each case independently selected from the group consisting of A, S, G, Y, P and Q;
- ii) GGX, wherein X is any amino acid, preferably in each case independently selected from the group consisting of Y, P, R, S, A, T, N and Q; and
- iii) A_x, wherein x is an integer from 5 to 10.

In further preferred embodiments, the repetitive unit(s) of the respective silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, is (are) independently selected from module A (SEQ ID NO: 20) or variants thereof, module C (SEQ ID NO: 21) or variants thereof, module Q (SEQ ID NO: 22) or variants thereof, module A^C (SEQ ID NO: 29), module A^K (SEQ ID NO: 30), module C^C (SEQ ID NO: 31), module C^{K1} (SEQ ID NO: 32), module C^{K2} (SEQ ID NO: 33) or module C^{KC} (SEQ ID NO: 34).

In further specific embodiments, the silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, further comprises at least one non-repetitive (NR) unit.

More preferably, the non-repetitive (NR) unit is independently selected from the group consisting of NR3 (SEQ ID NO: 41 and SEQ ID NO: 45) or variants thereof and NR4 (SEQ ID NO: 42 and SEQ ID NO: 46) or variants thereof.

In further specific embodiments, the silk polypeptide, preferably the spider silk polypeptide, is selected from the group consisting of ADF-3 (SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 47), ADF-4 (SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 48), MaSp I (SEQ ID NO: 43 and SEQ ID NOs: 53-64), MaSp II (SEQ ID NO: 44 and SEQ ID NOs: 65-78), (C)_mNR_z, NR_z(C)_m, (AQ)_nNR_z, NR_z(AQ)_n, NR_z(QAQ)_o, (QAQ)_oNR_z, (C)_m, (AQ)_n, and (QAQ)_o, wherein m is an integer of 8 to 48, n is an integer of 6 to 24, o is an integer of 8 to 16, z is an integer of 1 to 3.

More preferably, the silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, is C₁₆, C₃₂, (AQ)₁₂, (AQ)₂₄, C₁₆NR₄, C₃₂NR₄, (AQ)₁₂NR₃, or (AQ)₂₄NR₃.

In further preferred embodiments of the invention, the concentration of the silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, in the aqueous solution is of between 0.01 wt %/vol and 30 wt %/vol, more preferably between 0.1 wt %/vol and 30 wt %/vol, and most preferably between 1 wt %/vol and 20 wt %/vol.

In further specific embodiments, the aggregation is triggered by pH shift, ion exchange, shear forces, the addition of alcohol, or a lyotropic salt or by combinations thereof. More preferably the alcohol is methanol.

Also preferably, the lyotropic salt is selected from the group consisting of ammonium sulphate, sodium phosphate, and potassium phosphate.

More preferably, the concentration of the lyotropic salt is of between about 400 mM and about 3 M, preferably about 1 to about 2 M, most preferably about 2 M.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the compound is a pharmaceutically active compound, a cosmetic substance, an agricultural substance, a chemoattractant, a chemorepellent, an anti-fungal substance, an anti-bacterial substance, a nutrient, a dietary supplement, a dye, a fragrance or an agent selected from the group consisting of hemostatic agents,

growth stimulating agents, inflammatory agents, anti-fouling agents, antimicrobial agents and UV protecting agents.

In further specific embodiments, the compound has an overall positive net charge.

In further specific embodiments, the compound is able to permeate into the silk matrix, preferably spider silk matrix, by electrostatic interaction and/or diffusion. In preferred embodiments, the compound has a neutral or alkaline nature. In further specific embodiments, step ii) of the method is carried out at temperatures of between 4° C. and 40° C., preferably of between 10° C. and 30° C. and more preferably of between 20° C. and 25° C.

In further specific embodiments, step ii) of the method is carried out at a pH of between 1 and 9, preferably of between 4 and 9 and most preferably of between 6 and 8.

In a second aspect, the present invention relates to silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, comprising at least one silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, comprising at least two identical repetitive units loaded with at least one compound, which is water-soluble and has a molecular weight of between about 50 Da and about 20 kDa.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound has a molecular weight of 50 Da or about 50 Da to 10 kDa or about 10 kDa, preferably 50 Da or about 50 Da to 6 kDa or about 6 kDa, more preferably 50 Da or about 50 Da to 4 kDa or about 4 kDa and most preferably 50 Da or about 50 Da to 1 kDa or about 1 kDa.

In further preferred embodiments, at least 40%, preferably 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, or 95% of the loaded compound is located within the matrix of the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the median size of the particles is 0.1 μ m to 500 μ m, preferably 0.1 μ m to 100 μ m, more preferably 0.2 μ m to 20 μ m, even more preferably 0.2 μ m to 1 μ m and most preferably 0.25 μ m to 0.7 μ m.

In further specific embodiments, the at least two identical repetitive units each comprise at least one consensus sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- i) GPGXX (SEQ ID NO: 3), wherein X is any amino acid, preferably in each case independently selected from the group consisting of A, S, G, Y, P and Q;
- ii) GGX, wherein X is any amino acid, preferably in each case independently selected from the group consisting of Y, P, R, S, A, T, N and Q; and
- iii) A_x, wherein x is an integer from 5 to 10.

More preferably, the repetitive unit(s) of the silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, is (are) independently selected from module A (SEQ ID NO: 20) or variants thereof, module C (SEQ ID NO: 21) or variants thereof, module Q (SEQ ID NO: 22) or variants thereof, module A^C (SEQ ID NO: 29), module A^K (SEQ ID NO: 30), module C^C (SEQ ID NO: 31), module C^{K1} (SEQ ID NO: 32), module C^{K2} (SEQ ID NO: 33) or module C^{KC} (SEQ ID NO: 34).

In further specific embodiments, the silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, further comprises one or more non-repetitive (NR) units.

More preferably, the NR unit is independently selected from the group consisting of NR3 (SEQ ID NO: 41 and SEQ ID NO: 45) or variants thereof and NR4 (SEQ ID NO: 42 and SEQ ID NO: 46) or variants thereof.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, is selected from the group consisting of ADF-3 (SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 47), ADF-4 (SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 48), MaSp I (SEQ ID NO: 43 and SEQ ID NOs: 53-64), MaSp II (SEQ ID NO: 44 and SEQ ID NOs: 65-78), (C)_mNR_z, NR_z(C)_m, (AQ)_nNR_z, NR_z(AQ)_n, NR_z(QAQ)_o, (QAQ)_oNR_z,

(C)_m, (AQ)_n, and (QAQ)_o, wherein m is an integer of 8 to 48, n is an integer of 6 to 24, o is an integer of 8 to 16, z is an integer of 1 to 3.

More preferably, the silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, is C₁₆, C₃₂, (AQ)₁₂, (AQ)₂₄, C₁₆NR₄, C₃₂NR₄, (AQ)₁₂NR₃, or (AQ)₂₄NR₃.

In further preferred embodiments of the invention, the compound is a pharmaceutically active compound, a cosmetic substance, an agricultural substance, a chemoattractant, a chemorepellent, an anti-fungal substance, an anti-bacterial substance, a nutrient, a dietary supplement, a dye, a fragrance or an agent selected from the group consisting of hemostatic agents, growth stimulating agents, inflammatory agents, anti-fouling agents, antimicrobial agents and UV protecting agents.

In further specific embodiments, the compound has an overall positive net charge.

In further specific embodiments, the compound is able to permeate into the silk matrix, preferably spider silk matrix, by electrostatic interaction and/or diffusion.

In further preferred embodiments, the compound has a neutral or alkaline nature.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the compound is released from the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, by diffusion upon exposure to physiological conditions.

In further preferred embodiments, less than 20%, preferably less than 15%, and most preferably less than 10% of the compound is released within the first 24 hours.

In a third aspect, the invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising the silk particles; preferably spider silk particles, according to the invention and additionally a pharmaceutically acceptable buffer, diluent and/or excipient for controlled and sustained delivery, wherein the compound is a pharmaceutically active compound.

In a fourth aspect, the invention relates to a cosmetic composition comprising the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, according to the invention for controlled and sustained delivery, wherein the compound is a cosmetic compound.

In a fifth aspect, the invention relates to silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, loaded with a compound, wherein the compound is water soluble, has a molecular weight of about 50 Da to about 20 kDa and has an overall positive net charge and wherein the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, comprise one or more silk polypeptides, preferably spider silk polypeptides, comprising at least two identical repetitive units, the particles being obtainable by a process according to the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1: eADF4(C16) particle characterization: a) Size distribution of obtained eADF4(C16) particles analyzed using laser diffraction spectrometry. The inset, shows an scanning electron micrograph of corresponding eADF4(C16) particles. The average diameter of the particle ensemble was $d_{avg}=332\pm95$ nm. b) Investigation of colloidal stability assessed by intensity of scattered light at 400 nm. R² is the correlation coefficient of the linear fit.

FIG. 2: Characterization of loading procedure: a) Zeta-Potential of eADF4(C16) particles as a function of added methyl violet. For comparison, the inlay shows the Zeta-potential of glass beads with methyl violet. b) Loading and loading efficiency of methyl violet on eADF4(C16) particles as a function of molar ratio.

FIG. 3: Loading efficiencies for model drugs of weak alkaline nature such as Ephedrin (Eph), Procain (Prc), Propranolol (Prp), Papaverine (Pap) and Tetracaine (Tet) plotted over $\log D MW^{-1}$.

FIG. 4: Release studies of ethacridine lactate and methyl violet: *a*) Experimental and theoretical release kinetics of both model drugs over a period of 35 days. *b*) Experimental and theoretical release kinetics in the initial burst region (release <11%). *c*) Release of ethacridine lactate as a function of pH as indicated. (Buffer capacity PBS: pH 5.8-pH 8; non buffered conditions for pH 2.0, pH 4.0 and pH 8.8) *d*) Experimental release data of ethacridine lactate and methyl violet based on the power law model. A linear fit with a correlation parameter (r^2) above 0.99 was determined for three distinct time intervals. The linear fit for the interval from day 1 to day 13 is depicted in the main plot, whereas the inset shows the data and linear fits for the time intervals from day 14 to day 20 (open symbols) and day 21 to day 35 (filled symbols) respectively.

FIG. 5: Characterization of eADF4(C16) particles upon enzymatic degradation: *a*) Size distribution of eADF4(C16) particles upon enzymatic degradation at time points as indicated. *b*) Mean and mode of eADF4(C16) particles distribution over time. *c*) Percentage of particles and agglomerations of eADF4(C16) particles after degradation with elastase ($c=4 \mu\text{g/ml}$) and trypsin ($c=50 \mu\text{g/ml}$) at timepoints as indicated. *d*) Second derivative of FTIR spectra of eADF4(C16) particles upon degradation at time points as indicated.

FIG. 6: A) Loading and loading efficiencies of lysozyme on C_{16} spider silk particles as a function of w/w-ratio at pH 7.0/30 mM. The loading efficiency ranges above 90% for w/w ratios up to 30%, representing a very effective loading process (more than 90% of the overall added lysozyme is bound to/permeated into the particle). At w/w ratios above 30% the loading efficiency slowly decreases, resulting in higher amounts of unloaded lysozyme in solution. B) Zeta-potential of spider silk particles after loading with different amounts of lysozyme at pH 7.0/30 mM.

FIG. 7: Loading of lysozyme onto C_{16} spider silk particles at different ionic strength at pH 7.0. A) Loading of lysozyme as a function of w/w-ratio lysozyme to spider silk particles. B) Loading efficiencies of lysozyme as a function of w/w-ratio lysozyme to spider silk particles.

FIG. 8: Particle size of C_{16} spider silk particles loaded with different w/w ratios of lysozyme to spider silk particles. The size of the spider silk particles loaded with approximately 10% [w/w] lysozyme did not differ from unloaded spider silk particles. "Pdi" means polydispersity index.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

It is a primary object of the present invention to find a simple, mild and efficient way of producing silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, with improved qualities for controlled and sustained delivery of a compound. It is another object to provide a novel and simple two step method for loading of silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, with a compound of interest, thereby circumventing the disadvantages and drawbacks of the conventional methods of loading silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, known from the art. In particular, it is yet another object to provide a method for loading of small and water-soluble compounds effectively. Another object of the invention is to provide silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, having favourable carrier characteristics. One major advantage is that the particles produced by the method of the present invention are small in size, colloidally stable, biocompatible as well as biodegradable, and show an overall constant release

profile. Other objects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the further reading of the specification and of the appended claims.

The present invention has solved the problems of the prior art by considering and making use of the intrinsic properties of the silk protein, e.g. spider silk protein, as well as of the compound to be loaded. Surprisingly, the inventors discovered that especially small and water-soluble compounds can be effectively loaded onto the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, under very mild conditions. It was further an unexpected finding that the method according to the invention can be conducted without using any organic solvents or toxic cross-linking chemicals, thereby avoiding relatively harsh formulation conditions. In particular, it was quite surprising that the method according to the invention can be carried out in an all-aqueous process. One major advantage of the method according to the present invention is that the particles are produced in a first step and are afterwards loaded with a compound of interest in a second step. Thus, contrary to the methods of the art, said two steps of the method according to the invention can be carried out separately, i.e. both spatially as well as at different times. Further, it was also surprising that the loaded compound can be continuously and controllably released once produced, which renders the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, according to the invention a very suitable carrier system, especially where sustained delivery of a compound is required. Because of their good biocompatibility as well as biodegradability, these silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, are eminently suitable in pharmaceutical and cosmetic applications. It is however also evident that the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, according to the invention are not only limited to medical and cosmetic use. Depending on the nature of the loaded compound, the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, produced by the method according to the invention can also be employed as a carrier system for practically any kind of substances, e.g. nutrients, dietary supplements, dyes, fragrances, and a variety of other agents.

Some of the used terms will hereinafter be defined in greater detail below: Where the term "comprising" is used in the present description and the claims, it does not exclude other elements or steps. For the purposes of the present invention, the term "consisting of" is considered to be a preferred embodiment of the term "comprising". If hereinafter a group is defined as comprising at least a certain number of embodiments, this is also to be understood as disclosing a group which preferably consists only of these embodiments.

Where an indefinite or definite article is used when referring to a singular noun e.g. "a", "an" or "the", this includes a plural of that noun unless something else is specifically stated.

The term "about" in the context of the present invention denotes an interval of accuracy that the person skilled in the art will understand to still ensure the technical effect of the feature in question. The term typically indicates deviation from the indicated numerical value of $\pm 10\%$, preferably 5%, most preferably 2%.

Residues in two or more polypeptides are said to "correspond" to each other if the residues occupy an analogous position in the polypeptide structures. It is well known in the art that analogous positions in two or more polypeptides can be determined by aligning the polypeptide sequences based on amino acid sequence or structural similarities. Such alignment tools are well known to the person skilled in the art and can be, for example, obtained on the World Wide Web, e.g., ClustalW (www.ebi.ac.uk/clustalw) or Align (<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/emboss/align/index.html>) using standard settings,

preferably for Align EMBOSS: needle, Matrix: Blosum62, Gap Open 10.0, Gap Extend 0.5.

Concentrations, amounts, solubilities, and other numerical data may be expressed or presented herein in a range format. It is to be understood that such a range format is used merely for convenience and brevity and thus should be interpreted flexibly to include not only the numerical values explicitly recited as the limits of the range, but also to include all the individual numerical values or sub-ranges encompassed within that range as if each numerical value and sub-range is explicitly recited. As an illustration, a numerical range of “about 1 to about 5” should be interpreted as including not only the explicitly recited values of about 1 to about 5, but also include individual values and sub-ranges within the indicated range. Thus, included in this numerical range are individual values such as 2, 3, and 4 and sub-ranges such as from 1-3, from 2-4 and from 3-5, etc. This same principle applies to ranges reciting only one numerical value. Furthermore, such an interpretation should apply regardless of the breadth of the range or the characteristic being described.

Within the context of the present invention, “median size” or “mean size” or “median particle size” or “mean particle size” can be used interchangeably and define the median silk particle size, preferably spider silk particle size, i.e., the silk particle, preferably spider silk particle diameter, where 50% of the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, are smaller and 50% of the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, are larger than the stated value. Usually, this corresponds to the maximum of a Gaussian size distribution.

The present invention will hereinafter be described with respect to particular embodiments and with reference to certain drawings, although the invention is not limited thereto, but only by the claims.

In a first aspect, the invention relates to a method of producing silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, loaded with a compound comprising, essentially consisting of, or consisting of the steps of:

- i) providing silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, comprising one or more silk polypeptides, preferably spider silk polypeptides, comprising at least two identical repetitive units, and
- ii) incubating said silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, with at least one compound, wherein preferably the compound is water-soluble and/or has a molecular weight of between about 50 Da and about 20 kDa.

It is to be understood that the method according to the invention is a process of two or more steps, wherein the particles are produced in a first step and are afterwards loaded with a compound of interest in a second step. Thus, contrary to the methods of the art, said, at least two steps of the method according to the invention can be carried out separately, i.e. both spatially as well as at different times. According to preferred embodiments of the present invention, the steps i) and ii) of the method are carried out in separated processes, i.e. step ii) follows the provision of the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, in step i). Surprisingly, in contrast to the state of the art (e.g. in the form of WO 2007/082923), the second step in this invention is mainly based of diffusion of a compound into the matrix of the silk particle, e.g. spider silk particle, leading to a highly efficient permeation.

As used herein, “silks”, e.g. “spider silks”, are protein polymers that display extraordinary physical properties. Among the different types of silks, e.g. spider silks, draglines are most intensely studied. Dragline silks are generally utilized by orb weaving spiders to build frame and radii of their nets and as lifelines that are permanently dragged behind. For

these purposes, high tensile strength and elasticity are required. The combination of such properties results in a toughness that is greater than that of most other known materials.

Dragline silks are generally composed of two major proteins whose primary structures share a common repetitive architecture. For example, the two major protein components of draglines from *Nephila clavipes* are termed MaSp1 and MaSp2 (Major ampullate Spidroins) and from *Araneus diadematus* ADF-3 and ADF-4 (*Araneus Diadematus* Fibroin). The dragline silk proteins have apparent molecular masses between 180 kDa and 720 kDa depending on the conditions of analysis.

Silk proteins, e.g. spider silk proteins, in comparison to common cellular proteins, show a quite aberrant amino acid composition. In particular, silk polypeptides, e.g. spider silk polypeptides, possess large quantities of hydrophobic amino acids such as glycine or alanine, but, for example, no (or only very little) tryptophan. Furthermore, silk polypeptides, e.g. spider silk polypeptides, contain highly repetitive amino acid sequences or repetitive units, especially in their large core domain.

Based on DNA analysis it was shown that all silk polypeptides, particularly spider silk polypeptides, are chains of repetitive units which further comprise a limited set of distinct shorter peptide motifs. The expressions “shorter peptide motif” and “consensus sequence” can be used interchangeably. Generally, the silk consensus sequences, particularly the spider silk consensus sequences, can be grouped into four major categories: GPGXX, GGX, A_x or (GA)_n and spacers. These categories of peptide motifs in silk polypeptides, particularly spider silk polypeptides, have been assigned structural roles. For example, it has been suggested that the GPGXX motif is involved in a β -turn spiral, probably providing elasticity. The GGX motif is known to be responsible for a glycine-rich 3₁-helix. Both GPGXX and GGX motifs are thought to be involved in the formation of an amorphous matrix that connects crystalline regions, thereby providing elasticity of the fiber. Alanine-rich motifs typically contain 6-9 residues and have been found to form crystalline β -sheets. The spacers typically contain charged groups and separate the iterated peptide motifs into clusters.

A fifth category is represented by a non-repetitive (NR) region at the amino- and carboxyl termini of the proteins, often representing chains of about 100 amino acids. It is thought that the NR carboxy-termini might play a crucial role during assembly of the silk fiber.

The term “silk particles”, e.g. “spider silk particles”, as used herein refers to micro- or submicro-sized spherical structures which are formed by protein aggregation under certain conditions. Preferably, the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, have a smooth surface, are mechanical stable and/or are not water soluble. It is also preferred that the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, have a homogenous matrix, preferably without any clearly visible inclusions (e.g. determined via electron microscopy). In this respect, it should be noted that said inclusions may be air and polypeptides which are not related to silk polypeptides. In this respect, it should be noted that said inclusions do not encompass the at least one compound which is loaded into and/or onto the silk particles according to the present invention.

The silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, according to the invention comprise one or more silk polypeptides, e.g. spider silk polypeptides, each comprising at least two identical repetitive units.

As used herein, the term “one or more silk polypeptides”, e.g. “one or more spider silk polypeptides”, preferably means

that the silk particle, e.g. spider silk particle, does not additionally contain any other repetitive proteins, such as elastines, which do not relate, for example, to spider silk.

The silk polypeptide according to the invention may be any silk polypeptide known to one skilled in the art. The silk polypeptide, according to the invention may, for example, be any naturally occurring wild type polypeptide sequence, e.g. the polypeptide sequence of an arthropod silk polypeptide, such as a spider silk polypeptide or an insect silk polypeptide, or a mussel silk polypeptide.

The silk polypeptide, e.g. the spider silk polypeptide, according to the invention may also be a synthetic or recombinant silk polypeptide, e.g. a synthetic or recombinant spider silk polypeptide, which sequence may be derived from one or more authentic silk protein sequences, e.g. spider silk protein sequences.

Preferably, the silk polypeptide comprises a sequence derived from an arthropod silk polypeptide, such as a spider silk polypeptide or an insect silk polypeptide. The silk polypeptide may also comprise a sequence derived from a mussel silk polypeptide.

It is preferred that the spider silk polypeptide comprises a sequence derived from a major ampullate gland polypeptide (MaSp), such as a dragline spider silk polypeptide, a minor ampullate gland polypeptide (MiSp), a flagelliform polypeptide, an aggregate spider silk polypeptide, a tubuliform spider silk polypeptide, an aciniform spider silk polypeptide or a pyriform spider silk polypeptide.

It is further preferred that the insect silk polypeptide comprises a sequence derived from a silk polypeptide of Lepidoptera. More preferably, the insect silk polypeptide comprises a sequence derived from a silk polypeptide of Bombycidae, most preferably of *Bombyx mori*.

Useful spider silk polypeptides in the framework of the present invention are described in the literature, e.g. in the review article of R. V. Lewis (2006) Spider Silk: Ancient ideas for new biomaterials, Chem. Rev. 106:3762-3774. The amino acid sequences (and corresponding nucleic acid sequences) of spider silk polypeptides which can be used in the present invention can also be found in the databases known to the skilled person, e.g. the NCBI database. Some examples of such spider silk polypeptide sequences are given below in the sequence listing in SEQ ID NOs. 49 to 96. In detail, SEQ ID NOs: 49 to 52 represent spider silk polypeptide sequences of *araneus diadematus* fibroin 1 to 4, SEQ ID NOs: 53 to 64 represent spider silk polypeptide sequences of major ampullate spidroin I (MaSp I), SEQ ID NOs: 65 to 78 represent spider silk polypeptide sequences of major ampullate spidroin II (MaSp II), SEQ ID NOs: 79 to 81 represent sequences of minor ampullate silk polypeptides, SEQ ID NOs: 82 to 89 represent sequences of flagelliform silk polypeptides, SEQ ID NO: 90 represents the spider silk polypeptide sequence of aciniform spidroin, SEQ ID NO: 91 to 96 represent the spider silk polypeptide sequences of tubuliform spidroin.

It is particularly preferred that the spider silk polypeptide sequences are derived from spider silk dragline (major ampullate), flagelliform, pyriform, tubuliform, minor ampullate, aggregate silk, or aciniform proteins. The spider silk sequences may be derived from orb-web spider such as Araneidae and Araneoids. More preferably, the spider silk sequence can be derived from the group consisting of the following spiders:

Arachnura higginsi, *Araneus circuliassparsus*, *Araneus diadematus*, *Argiope picta*, Banded Garden Spider (*Argiope trifasciata*), Batik Golden Web Spider (*Nephila antipodiana*), Beccari's Tent Spider (*Cyrtophora beccarii*), Bird-dropping

Spider (*Celaenia excavata*), Black-and-White Spiny Spider (*Gasteracantha kuhlii*), Black-and-yellow Garden Spider (*Argiope aurantia*), Bolas Spider (*Ordgarius furcatus*), Bolas Spiders—Magnificent Spider (*Ordgarius magnificus*), Brown Sailor Spider (*Neoscona nautica*), Brown-Legged Spider (*Neoscona rufofemorata*), Capped Black-Headed Spider (*Zygiella calyptrata*), Common Garden Spider (*Parawixia dehaani*), Common Orb Weaver (*Neoscona oxancensis*), Crab-like Spiny Orb Weaver (*Gasteracantha cancriformis* (elipsoides)), Curved Spiny Spider (*Gasteracantha arcuata*), *Cyrtophora moluccensis*, *Cyrtophora parnasia*, *Dolophones conifera*, *Dolophones turrigera*, Doria's Spiny Spider (*Gasteracantha doriae*), Double-Spotted Spiny Spider (*Gasteracantha mammosa*), Double-Tailed Tent Spider (*Cyrtophora exanthematica*), *Aculeperia ceropegia*, *Eriophora pustuloses*; Flat Anepsion (*Anepsion depressum*), Four-spined Jewel Spider (*Gasteracantha quadrispinosa*), Garden Orb Web Spider (*Eriophora transmarina*), Giant Lichen Orbweaver (*Araneus bicentenarius*), Golden Web Spider (*Nephila maculata*), Hasselt's Spiny Spider (*Gasteracantha hasseltii*), *Tegenaria atrica*, *Heurodes turtita*, Island Cyclosa Spider (*Cyclosa insulana*), Jewel or Spiny Spider (*Astracantha minax*), Kidney Garden Spider (*Araneus mitificus*), Lag-laise's Garden Spider (*Eriovixia laglaisei*), Long-Bellied Cyclosa Spider (*Cyclosa bifida*), Malabar Spider (*Nephilengys malabarensis*), Multi-Coloured St Andrew's Cross Spider (*Argiope versicolor*), Ornamental Tree-Trunk Spider (*Herennia ornatissima*), Oval St. Andrew's Cross Spider (*Argiope aemula*), Red Tent Spider (*Cyrtophora unicolor*), Russian Tent Spider (*Cyrtophora hirta*), Saint Andrew's Cross Spider (*Argiope keyserlingi*), Scarlet Acusilas (*Acusilas coccineus*), Silver Argiope (*Argiope argentata*), Spinybacked Orbweaver (*Gasteracantha cancriformis*), Spotted Orbweaver (*Neoscona domiciliorum*), St. Andrews Cross (*Argiope aetheria*), St. Andrew's Cross Spider (*Argiope Keyserlingi*), Tree-Stump Spider (*Polis illepidus*), Triangular Spider (*Arkys clavatus*), Triangular Spider (*Arkys lancearius*), Two-spined Spider (*Poecilopachys australasia*), *Nephila* species, e.g. *Nephila clavipes*, *Nephila senegalensis*, and *Nephila madagascariensis*. The spider silk sequence may also be derived from widow spiders such as brown widow spiders (*Latrodectus geometricus*), black widow spiders or grey widow spiders.

As used herein "a recombinant silk polypeptide", e.g. "a recombinant spider silk polypeptide", may comprise

- one or more synthetic repetitive silk protein, e.g. spider silk protein, sequences and/or
- one or more authentic non-repetitive silk protein, e.g. spider silk protein, sequences.

It is also clear that a recombinant silk polypeptide, e.g. spider silk polypeptide, may comprise sequences derived from different species, e.g. spider species. For example, the synthetic repetitive silk protein sequences may be derived from one species, while the one or more non-repetitive silk protein sequences, e.g. spider silk protein sequences, may be derived from another species. It is also possible to design a recombinant silk polypeptide, e.g. spider silk polypeptide, comprising one or more repetitive sequences which are derived from different species, e.g. spider species.

The term "synthetic repetitive sequence" as used herein is to be understood as a recombinant protein sequence which is not a natural silk protein sequence, e.g. spider silk protein sequence, but may nevertheless be derived from the repetitive units comprising consensus sequences or motifs of authentic silk proteins, e.g. spider silk proteins. The recombinant silk polypeptide, e.g. spider silk polypeptide, according to the present invention comprises at least two identical repetitive

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units. A repetitive unit may further comprise either one or more monomeric sequence modules or one or more short peptide motifs.

A system for producing recombinant spider silk proteins has already been developed and described in WO 2007/025719. In this expressions system, single building blocks, so called modules, can be freely combined to yield synthetic spider silk polypeptides. Modules of this type are also described in Hümmerich et al. [Hümmerich, D. (2004): "Primary structure elements of dragline silks and their contribution to protein solubility and assembly," *Biochemistry* 43, 13604-13612.] Spider silk monomeric sequence modules are further described in WO 2007/025719 in detail. Suitable vectors and plasmids for the expression of silk polypeptide, e.g. spider silk polypeptide, sequences in a host cell are described in these references.

In brief, the recombinant silk proteins, preferably spider silk proteins, can be produced in a host by expression of suitable nucleic acids or vectors. The host may be for example a prokaryotic cell. Preferred prokaryotic organisms are *E. coli* or *Bacillus subtilis*.

The host may also be a eukaryotic cell. Preferred eukaryotic cells are mammalian cells, plant cells, yeast cells or insect cells. Preferred mammalian cells are, for instance, CHO, COS, HeLa, 293T, HEH or BHK cells. If yeast cells are used, preferred organisms are *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, *Pichia pastoris*, *Candida albicans* or *Hansenula polymorpha*. Preferred insect cells are cells from Lepidoptera insects, more preferably cells from *Spodoptera frugiperda* and from *Trichoplusia ni*. Most preferably, the insect cell is a Sf0, Sf21 or high five cell. If the host is a plant cell, the cell is preferably derived from tobacco, potato, corn and tomato.

Preferably, the basis of the sequence modules are the genes ADF-3 and ADF-4 of the spider *Araneus diadematus* as well as the gene FLAG of the spider *Nephila clavipes*. The genes ADF-3 and ADF-4 encode for proteins which form the dragline thread of the spider. Both proteins, ADF-3 and ADF-4 belong to the class of MaSp II proteins (major ampullate spidroin II). The gene FLAG encodes for a flagelliform silk protein.

Modules suitable for the assembly of a synthetic silk protein construct, e.g. spider silk protein construct, are for example:

Modul A: (SEQ ID NO: 20)
GPGYGPASAA AAAAGGYGPG SGQQ,

Modul C: (SEQ ID NO: 21)
GSSAAAAAAA ASGPGGYGPE NQGPSGPGGY GPGGP,

Modul Q: (SEQ ID NO: 22)
GPGQQGPGQQ GPGQQGPGQQ,

Modul K: (SEQ ID NO: 23)
GPGGAGGPGYGPGGAGGPGYGPGGAGGPGY,

Modul sp: (SEQ ID NO: 24)
GGTTIIEDLD ITIDGADGPITISEELTI,

Modul X: (SEQ ID NO: 27)
GGAGGAGGAG GSGGAGGS,
and

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-continued

Modul Y: (SEQ ID NO: 28)
GPGGAGPGGY GPGGSGPGGY GPGGSGPGGY.

Further suitable modules are for example:

Modul A^C: (SEQ ID NO: 29)
GPGYGPASAA AAAAGGYGPG CGQQ,

Modul A^K: (SEQ ID NO: 30)
GPGYGPASAA AAAAGGYGPG KGQQ,

Modul CC: (SEQ ID NO: 31)
GSSAAAAAAA ASGPGGYGPE NQGPCGPGGY GPGGP,

Modul C^{K1}: (SEQ ID NO: 32)
GSSAAAAAAA ASGPGGYGPE NQGPKGPGG Y GPGGP,

Modul C^{K2}: (SEQ ID NO: 33)
GSSAAAAAAA ASGPGGYGPK NQGPSGPGGY GPGGP,
and

Modul C^{KC}: (SEQ ID NO: 34)
GSSAAAAAAA ASGPGGYGPK NQGPCGPGGY GPGGP.

Said modules may further comprise the following amino terminal and/or a carboxy terminal TAGs:

TAG^{CYS1}: (SEQ ID NO: 35)
GCGGGGGSGGGG,

TAG^{CYS2}: (SEQ ID NO: 36)
GCGGGGGG,

TAG^{CYS3}: (SEQ ID NO: 37)
GCGSGGGSGGGG,

TAG^{LYS1}: (SEQ ID NO: 38)
GKGGGGSGGGG,
and

TAG^{LYS2}: (SEQ ID NO: 39)
GKGGGGG.

Still further modules which can be present in the silk polypeptides, e.g. spider silk polypeptides, of the invention are described in the prior art literature. In this context, it is referred to international patent application WO 2008/155304 A1 and herein in particular to SEQ ID NO: 2 (R16) and SEQ ID NO: 4 (S16) in the sequence listing of WO 2008/155304 A1.

The amino acid sequences of the above modules and TAGs comprise one or more lysine and/or cysteine residues. The modules and/or TAGs are, therefore, capable of producing modified silk proteins, particularly spider silk proteins. Modified silk proteins, particularly spider silk polypeptides, are described in detail in WO 2007/025719. It has to be understood that compounds may also be coupled to the modified silk proteins, particularly spider silk proteins, via their lysine and/or cysteine residues.

Further, the above described modules can be freely combined in order to yield a suitable silk polypeptide, e.g. spider silk polypeptide, according to the invention. The number of

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modules of a silk polypeptide, e.g. spider silk polypeptide, is generally not restricted. Preferably, the recombinant silk polypeptides, e.g. spider silk polypeptides, may comprise between 2 and 50 modules, more preferably between 10 and 40, and most preferably between 15 and 35 modules.

For example, a synthetic repetitive sequence may comprise at least two of the combinations (AQ) and/or (QAQ) as repetitive units.

If the synthetic repetitive sequence is derived from ADF-4, it may comprise at least two identical repetitive units, each comprising the amino acid sequence of module C (SEQ ID NO: 21) or a variant thereof. For example, the resulting sequence may be C_{16} or C_{32} , i.e. comprising 16 or 32 repetitive units, respectively. In this respect it should be noted that the terms "eADF4(C16)" and " C_{16} " are interchangeable be used in the context of the present invention and have the same meaning.

A compound which is well-suited for efficient loading of the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, is preferably sufficiently small in size. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound has a molecular weight of 50 Da or about 50 Da to 20 kDa or about 20 kDa; or 50 Da or about 50 Da to 10 kDa or about 10 kDa, preferably 50 Da or about 50 Da to 6 kDa or about 6 kDa, more preferably 50 Da or about 50 Da to 4 kDa or about 4 kDa and most preferably 50 Da or about 50 Da to 1 kDa or about 1 kDa, e.g. 50 Da, 100 Da, 150 Da, 200 Da, 250 Da, 300 Da, 350 Da, 400 Da, 450 Da, 500 Da, 550 Da, 600 Da, 650 Da, 700 Da, 750 Da, 800 Da, 850 Da, 900 Da, 950 Da, 1 kDa, 1.5 kDa, 2 kDa, 2.5 kDa, 3 kDa, 3.5 kDa, 4 kDa, 4.5 kDa, 5 kDa, 5.5 kDa, 6 kDa, 6.5 kDa, 7 kDa, 7.5 kDa, 8 kDa, 8.5 kDa, 9 kDa, 9.5 kDa, 10 kDa, 11 kDa, 12 kDa, 13 kDa, 14 kDa, 15 kDa, 16 kDa, 17 kDa, 18 kDa, 19 kDa, or 20 kDa.

Further, a compound which is well-suited for efficient loading of the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, is preferably water-soluble.

Furthermore, a preferred compound according to the invention may be any compound, which is a small and water-soluble compound, preferably having a molecular weight of between about 50 Da and 20 kDa, more preferably 50 Da to 10 kDa or 50 Da to 6 kDa and most preferably 50 Da to 4 kDa or 50 Da to 1 kDa (see above).

The term "soluble" as used herein means that a solid, liquid or gaseous chemical substance called solute is able to dissolve in a liquid solvent to form a homogeneous solution. Generally, the solubility of a substance strongly depends on the solvent that is used as well as on temperature and pressure. The extent of the solubility of a substance in a specific solvent is measured as the saturation concentration where adding more solute does not increase the concentration of the solution.

A "solvent" is a liquid which can dissolve gases, other liquids or solid materials without chemical reactions between dissolved matter and dissolving liquid taking place.

A "water-soluble" compound is usually any ionic compound (or salt) which is able to dissolve in water. Generally, the underlying solvation arises because of the attraction between positive and negative charges of the compound with the partially-negative and partially positive charges of the H_2O -molecules, respectively. Substances or compounds which dissolve in water are also termed "hydrophilic" ("water-loving"). Water solubility (S_w), also known as aqueous solubility, is the maximum amount of a substance that can dissolve in water at equilibrium at a given temperature and pressure. Generally, the limited amount is given by the solubility product.

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Following the definition of solubility in the European Pharmacopoeia, "sparingly soluble" means that the approximate volume of solvent in millilitres per gram of solute is from 30 to 1.00 (at a temperature between 15° C. and 25° C.); "soluble" means that the approximate volume of solvent in millilitres per gram of solute is from 10 to 30 (at a temperature between 15° C. and 25° C.), "freely soluble" means that the approximate volume of solvent in millilitres per gram of solute is from 1 to 10 (at a temperature between 15° C. and 25° C.), and "very soluble" means that the approximate volume of solvent in millilitres per gram of solute is less than 1 (at a temperature between 15° C. and 25° C.).

Accordingly, in the context of the present invention "water-soluble" means a water solubility of 10 g compound or more per 1 liter of water. Preferably, the water solubility is at least 20 g, at least 30 g, at least 40 g, and at least 50 g compound per 1 liter of water, more preferably at least 60 g, at least 70 g, at least 80 g, at least 90 and at least 100 g compound per 1 liter of water, and most preferably at least 200 g, at least 300 g, at least 400 g, at least 500 g, and at least 800 g compound per 1 liter of water. Very water-soluble compounds that can be used in the present invention even have a water solubility of 1 g/ml or more.

Compounds which are water soluble typically comprise the following chemical groups: cationic groups such as metallic cations, ammonium cations and/or anionic groups such as acetate, nitrate, chloride, bromide, iodide or sulphate.

Typical measures for water solubility used in organic chemistry and the pharmaceutical sciences are a partition—(P) or distribution coefficient (D), which give the ratio of concentrations of a compound in the two phases of a mixture of two immiscible solvents at equilibrium.

For example, the octanol-water partition coefficient ($\log P_{o/w}$) is typically used to estimate the water solubility of substances and is defined as the ratio of a compound's concentration in the octanol phase to its concentration in the aqueous phase of a two-phase octanol/water system. Thus, the octanol-water partition coefficient provides a measure of the lipophilic versus hydrophilic nature of a compound. In general, $\log P$ tends to be large for compounds with extended non-polar-structures and small for a compound of a hydrophilic nature. Methods for determining the $\log P$ value of a compound are for example the shake flask (or tube) method, HPLC or electrochemical methods such as ITIES (Interfaces between two immiscible electrolyte solutions).

There are many $\log P$ calculators or predictors available both commercially and for free on the internet, e.g. Chemistry Development Kit, JOELib, ACD/LogP-DB, ACD/Log P Freeware, Simulations Plus—S+logP, ALOGPS, Molecular Property Explorer, Free online $\log P$ calculations using ChemAxon's Marvin and Calculator Plugins, miLogP free $\log P$, PreADMET, XLOGP3.

Preferably, the $\log P$ value can be predicted using ACD-logP-Software (available at Advanced Chemistry Development, ACD/labs, <http://www.acdlabs.com>).

In the context of the present invention, the compound preferably has an overall hydrophilic nature. Compounds suitable for loading of the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, comprise also amphiphilic substances such as proteins or peptides. According to preferred embodiments, the $\log P$ value of the compound is less than 6, preferably less than 5.5, even more preferably less than 5, and most preferably less than 4.5, e.g. less than 6, 5.5, 5, 4.5, 4, 3.5, 3, 2.5, 2, 1.5, 1 or 0.5.

Further, the distribution between a hydrophobic and a hydrophilic phase of two different species of a specific compound, i.e. the native and the protonated form, can be

described by its apparent distribution coefficient (log D), which can be calculated using the following equations:

for acids: $\log D = \log P - \log(1 + 10^{pH - pK_a})$, and

for bases: $\log D = \log P - \log(1 + 10^{pK_a - pH})$.

In the context of the present invention, compounds are preferred which possess a distribution coefficient (log D) of more than -2, preferably of more than -1.5, more preferably of more than -1, even more preferably of more than -0.5 and most preferably of more than 0.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, provided in step i) are produced by the steps of

- a) providing an aqueous solution comprising one or more silk polypeptides, preferably spider silk polypeptides, comprising at least two identical repetitive units,
- b) triggering aggregation of the silk polypeptides, preferably spider silk polypeptides, to form silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, and
- c) separating the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, by phase separation.

Generally, starting from an aqueous solution, aggregation of the silk polypeptides, preferably spider silk polypeptides, can be triggered under certain conditions to form silk particles, preferably spider silk particles.

"Aggregation" or "phase separation" as used herein means the particle formation due to a salting-out mechanism which in particular can be considered as a liquid-liquid phase separation. The "one-phase state" is the initial state displayed by a solution of monomeric and intrinsically unfolded protein molecules. For example, changing constraints such as the ionic strength by addition of kosmotropic ions alters the free energy of the system and leads to phase separation into protein-rich and solvent-rich phases. This phase-separated state is energetically favoured and the protein concentration in the "protein phase" increases to a critical level. Upon reaching the critical concentration for nucleation, several structured nuclei are formed simultaneously in the protein-rich phase. The nuclei start to grow in a spherical manner, interacting with additional monomers and thereby converting their structure. Spherical growth stops when the protein concentration in the protein-rich phase is below the equilibrium of solubility. Hence the sphere size does not increase further. Phase separation thus means that protein-rich and solvent-rich phases are separated. Without being bound to a theory, the sphere size is generally dependent on protein concentration and mixing conditions. There exist however various other methods in the art for triggering aggregation of proteins.

The process of microsphere assembly is typically monitored by light-scattering after initiation of aggregation. In particular, the colloidal stability of the resulting particles can be analysed by measuring the intensity of scattered light, at a certain wavelength. Also the mean particle size and particle size distribution can be determined by laser diffraction, also called static light scattering (SLS). Generally, laser diffraction utilizes the theories of Mie and Fraunhofer to determine particle size distribution from a light scattering pattern. These depend upon analysis of the "halo" of diffracted light produced when a laser beam passes through a dispersion of particles in air or in a liquid. The angle of diffraction increases as particle size decreases. The mass and the root mean square radius or a measure of geometric size can be determined using this technique on a mega Dalton scale. Thus, according to the Mie theory, the intensity of scattered light in forward direction increases with increasing particle size. The onset of

aggregation in dilute dispersions can thus be detected by intensity of scattered light in forward direction.

The obtained silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, may also be analysed using methods such as scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR). A further description of these methods can be found in the description and in the examples below.

In order to analyze the morphology and structure of the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) can typically be employed. The scanning electron microscope (SEM) is a type of electron microscope that images the sample surface by scanning it with a high-energy beam of electrons in a raster scan pattern. The electrons interact with the atoms that make up the sample producing signals that contain information about the sample's surface topography, composition and other properties such as electrical conductivity.

Further characteristics such as the secondary structure of the obtained silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, can for example be analyzed by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR). The technique is based on the fact that bonds and groups of bonds vibrate at characteristic frequencies. A molecule that is exposed to infrared rays absorbs infrared energy at frequencies which are characteristic for that molecule. During FTIR analysis, a spot on the specimen is subjected to a modulated IR beam. The specimen's transmittance and reflectance of the infrared rays at different frequencies is translated into an IR absorption plot consisting of reverse peaks. The resulting FTIR spectral pattern is then analyzed and matched with known signatures of identified materials in the FTIR library. For example, peaks at 1648-1660 cm^{-1} , 1625-1640 cm^{-1} and 1660-1668 cm^{-1} , can be assigned to α -helical, β -sheets and β -turn structures of the silk polypeptides, e.g. spider silk polypeptides, respectively.

After phase separation, the produced particles can be separated by routine methods such as centrifugation. The prepared particles may subsequently be washed and incubated with a compound of interest. As will be mentioned below, the particles may also be stored, for example, in a dried or lyophilized form.

The particles according to the invention usually consist of a smooth surface and a solid matrix. In the context of the invention, the term "surface" defines the outer sphere of the particle, which includes those sphere sections that are directly exposed to the surrounding space, i.e. the surrounding medium. Although the particles appear rather smooth and uniform, their surfaces on the sub-microscopic level reveal a thin mantle with irregular and diffuse structures. A surface, thus, delineates the outermost layer of the particle which shares an interface with the surrounding medium and at which adhesion and bidirectional diffusion of the compound molecules may occur.

The term "matrix" as used herein defines the inner sphere of the silk particle, preferably spider silk particle, which is not the surface, i.e. which according to the above definition does not include any interface to the surrounding medium. The matrix is to be understood as a solid sphere having a radius and accordingly a volume usually smaller than that of the particle.

The volume of the matrix is usually more than 50% of the total volume, preferably more than 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, most preferably more than 95%, e.g. more than 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, or 95%.

The term "loading" in the context of the present invention means the non-covalent binding of a compound to a silk

particle, preferably spider silk particle, via adhesion to the surface and via diffusion and/or permeation and subsequent adhesion to the matrix of the silk particle, preferably spider silk particle, wherein preferably at least 40%, more preferably at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, or 95% of the loaded compound is located within the matrix of the silk particle, preferably spider silk particle. The non-covalent binding mentioned herein is caused, for example, by electrostatic interactions, hydrophilic interactions (hydrogen-bonds) and/or hydrophobic interactions (van der Waals forces).

There are several ways to determine the “loading” of a silk particle, e.g. spider silk particle. For example, one way is to determine the residual concentration of the compound in the supernatant after a period of time of incubation with the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles. As will be explained in more detail in the examples below, the residual concentrations of a compound may be measured using UV-Vis spectroscopy.

To determine the percentage of the loaded compound which is adhered to the matrix of the silk particle, preferably spider silk particle, the following model calculation can be used: For calculation of the theoretical maximal adhesion capacity of a silk particle, the closest/densest sphere packing of a compound on the silk particle is taken. By means of the medians of the silk particle and the compound, the surface of the silk particle and the compound can be determined. Corresponding to the surface, the maximum amount of compound which can be in direct contact to the particle surface can be determined. A monolayer of compound will be assumed as closest/densest sphere packing of a compound on the silk particle. More than one layer of compound loaded to the surface of a silk particle is unlikely, due to the electrostatic repulsion between, for example, two positively charged compounds. On the basis of ratio of totally loaded compound to compound loaded to the surface of a silk particle, the percentage of loaded compound into the matrix can be determined.

The non-covalent binding of a positively charged compound to the surface of a negatively charged particle via adhesion decreases the absolute value of zeta-potential in contrast to the non-covalent binding of a positively charged compound to the matrix of a negatively charged particle via diffusion and/or permeation and subsequent adhesion, which does not substantially alter the zeta-potential of the particle.

The high percentage of a particle-bound (adhered) compound compared to a free compound in solution results in a very high loading efficiency.

The adhered compound is protected in the matrix of the silk particle and can, therefore, safely be stored for several weeks for later use.

The adhered compound can also be efficiently and constantly released from the silk particle without the requirement of degradation of the silk particle—in contrast to an irreversible/sterically-trapped bound compound. The compound can be steadily released over a time period of days to weeks—in contrast to the burst release of compounds which are exclusively adhered at the surface of the silk particle, preferably spider silk particle.

In further preferred embodiments, the compound is able to permeate into the matrix of the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles. The term “permeate” in physics and engineering generally means the penetration of a permeate, which can be a liquid, gas or vapour, through a solid and is dependent on the material’s intrinsic permeability. In particular, permeation of a compound according to the present invention occurs by molecular diffusion, which by definition is a net transport of molecules from a region of higher concentration to one of lower concentration by random molecular motion. It

has to be understood that during the process of permeation the compound at first adheres to the surface of the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, and then permeates the surface layer into the matrix of the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, by molecular diffusion.

As used herein the term “is able to permeate into the silk particles”, e.g. “is able to permeate into the spider silk particles” thus means that the compound is able to soak into the silk matrix, e.g. spider silk matrix, by molecular diffusion. Whether a compound is able to permeate into the matrix of the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, can be determined using several methods.

For example, one way is to determine the residual concentration of the compound in the supernatant after a period of time of incubation with the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles. As will be explained in more detail in the examples below, the residual concentrations of a compound may be measured using UV-Vis spectroscopy.

Generally, Ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy or ultraviolet-visible spectrophotometry (UV-Vis or UV/Vis) involves the spectroscopy of photons in the UV-visible region. This technique thus uses light in the visible and adjacent (near ultraviolet (UV) and near infrared (NIR)) ranges. In this region of the electromagnetic spectrum, molecules in the measured sample undergo electronic transition. The UV-Vis-spectroscopy is, therefore, generally used in the quantitative determination of solution of organic compounds. Within the context of the present invention, the encapsulation efficiency and loading of the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, can be determined using UV-Vis spectroscopy and calculated on basis of the following equations:

encapsulation efficiency (w/w %) =

$$\frac{\text{amount of compound in particles}}{\text{compound initially added}} \times 100$$

For example, the “encapsulation efficiency” is calculated to be 66% with the following data: amount of compound non-covalently bound to the surface and to the matrix of the silk particle: 0.1 g, amount of compound initially added: 0.15 g.

$$\text{encapsulation efficiency} = \frac{0,1 \text{ g}}{0,15 \text{ g}} \times 100 = 66\%$$

$$\text{loading (w/w \%)} = \frac{\text{amount compound in particles}}{\text{amount of particles}} \times 100$$

For example the “loading” is calculated to be 10% with the following data: amount of compound non-covalently bound to the surface and to the matrix of the silk particle: 0.1 g, amount of compound initially added: 1.0 g.

$$\text{loading} = \frac{0,1 \text{ g}}{1,0 \text{ g}} \times 100 = 10\%$$

The terms “encapsulation efficiency” and “loading efficiency” are used interchangeable in the context of the present invention and have, therefore, the same meaning.

In a preferred embodiment, at least 10%, 20%, or 30%, more preferably at least 40%, 50%, or 60%, and most preferably at least 70%, 80%, 90%, or 95% of the compound is

loaded to the silk particles (to the silk surface and to the matrix), preferably spider silk particles, e.g. at least 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, or 95%.

In another preferred embodiment, at least 40%, preferably at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, or 95% of the loaded compound is located within the matrix of the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, e.g. at least 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, or 95%.

In a more preferred embodiment, at least 10%, 20%, or 30%, more preferably at least 40%, 50%, or 60%, and most preferably at least 70%, 80%, 90%, or 95% of the compound is loaded to the silk particles (to the silk surface and to the matrix), preferably spider silk particles, e.g. at least 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, or 95%, wherein at least 40%, preferably at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, or 95% of the loaded compound is located within the matrix of the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, e.g. at least 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, or 95%.

One further criterion which gives an indication whether a compound is able to permeate into the interior of the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, is the zeta-potential. As will be apparent from the examples, monitoring of the zeta-potential of the particles may particularly indicate whether a compound is merely bound at the particle surface or is able to diffuse into the interior. Zeta-potential measurements are especially applicable when the produced silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, possess an overall net charge.

As used herein, “zeta potential” or “ ζ -potential” is the electrical potential in the interfacial double layer (DL) at the location of the slipping plane versus a point in the bulk fluid away from the interface. In other words, zeta potential is the potential difference between the dispersion and the stationary layer of fluid attached to a dispersed particle.

In particular, the permeation process can be monitored on the basis of the observed changes of the zeta potential during loading. A change of the zeta potential is thus a measure for the permeation of a compound into the matrix of the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles.

The mechanism of permeation according to the present invention is, thus, clearly distinguishable from mechanisms such as encapsulation of compounds as has been described in the art. For instance, the encapsulation as described in patent applications WO 2007/082936 and WO 2007/082923 are in both cases based on the inclusion of poorly water-insoluble compounds. However, diffusion of the compound molecules into the interior of the particles was not described at all in these prior art references. Rather, the compounds are enveloped by the spider silk material during particle formation. For this reason, particle formation and loading of a compound according to the prior art must be carried out in one single step.

In contrast, the method of the present invention allows that the incubation step, i.e. loading of a compound, can be carried out during, but preferably also after the step of preparing the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles. However, this does not mean that these two steps must also be carried out consecutively in one continuous process. As mentioned above, one major advantage of the present invention is that the steps of producing and loading of the particles can be carried out separately, both spatially and at different times.

As mentioned above, the produced silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, may be provided separately in a dry form, e.g. in the form of a powder. Suitable methods such as lyophilisation are known in the art. Lyophilisation may however also occur after the particles were loaded with a compound. Before use, the dried silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, have to be redispersed, i.e. hydrated with an aqueous liquid or suitable buffer.

Further, the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, produced by the method of the invention generally may have a median size ranging from several nanometers to several hundred micrometers. As mentioned above, particle size and size distribution can be determined using laser diffraction spectroscopy.

According to preferred embodiments, the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, have a median size of between 0.1 μm and 500 μm , preferably of between 0.1 μm and 100 μm , more preferably of between 0.2 μm and 20 μm , even more preferably of between 0.2 μm and 1 μm and most preferably of between 0.25 μm and 0.7 μm , e.g. 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, 0.4, 0.45, 0.5, 0.55, 0.6, 0.65, 0.7, 0.75, 0.8, 0.85, 0.9, 0.95, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, or 500 μm .

As mentioned above, the silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, according to the invention can be either any naturally occurring wild type polypeptide sequence or any synthetic or recombinant silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, or also a mixture thereof. Preferably, the silk polypeptide, more preferably spider silk polypeptide, according to the invention is a synthetic or a recombinant silk polypeptide, more preferably spider silk polypeptide.

A “silk polypeptide”, e.g. “spider silk polypeptide”, as used in the context of the present invention may refer to a polypeptide with an amino acid sequence which comprises or consists of at least 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, preferably at least 95% and most preferably 100% of multiple copies of one identical repetitive unit (e.g. A₂, Q₆, or C₁₆, wherein the items 2, 6, or 16 represent the number of repetitive units) or multiple copies of two or more different repetitive units (e.g. (AQ)₂₄, or (AQ)₁₂C₁₆).

The terms “repetitive unit” and “repeat unit” are interchangeable be used in the context of the present invention.

In the context of the present invention, a “repetitive unit” may refer to a region which corresponds in amino acid sequence to a region that comprises or consists of at least one peptide motif (e.g. AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 13) or GPGQQ (SEQ ID NO: 4)) that repetitively occurs within a naturally occurring silk polypeptide (e.g. MaSp1, ADF-3, ADF-4, or Flag) (i.e. identical amino acid sequence) or to an amino acid sequence substantially similar thereto (i.e. variational amino acid sequence). In this regard “substantially similar” may mean a degree of amino acid identity of at least 50%, 51%, 52%, 53%, 54%, 55%, 56%, 57%, 58%, 59%, 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64%, 65%, 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or even 99.9%,

preferably over the whole length of the respective reference naturally occurring amino acid sequence. A "repetitive unit" having an amino acid sequence which is "substantially similar" to a corresponding amino acid sequence within a naturally occurring silk polypeptide (i.e. wild-type repetitive unit) is also similar with respect to its functional properties, e.g. the silk particle comprising the silk polypeptide which comprises the "substantially similar repetitive unit" can still be loaded with a compound. Preferably, the silk particle comprising the silk polypeptide which comprises the "substantially similar repetitive unit" is capable of being loaded with a compound so that at least 20%, preferably at least 40%, more preferably at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, or 95% of the loaded compound is located within the matrix of the silk particle. The skilled person can readily determine the "loading" of a silk particle (e.g. via UV-Vis-spectroscopy), in particular the percentage of the compound which is located within the matrix of silk particles (see, for example, experimental section).

A "repetitive unit" having an amino acid sequence which is "identical" to the amino acid sequence of a naturally occurring silk polypeptide, for example, can be a portion of a silk polypeptide corresponding to one or more peptid motifs of MaSp I (SEQ ID NO: 43) MaSp II (SEQ ID NO: 44), ADF-3 (SEQ ID NO: 1) and/or ADF-4 (SEQ ID NO: 2). A "repetitive unit" having an amino acid sequence which is "substantially similar" to the amino acid sequence of a naturally occurring silk polypeptide, for example, can be a portion of a silk polypeptide corresponding to one or more peptide motifs of MaSpI (SEQ ID NO: 43) MaSpII (SEQ ID NO: 44), ADF-3 (SEQ ID NO: 1) and/or ADF-4 (SEQ ID NO: 2), but having one or more amino acid substitution at specific amino acid positions.

The "repetitive unit" does not include the non-repetitive hydrophilic amino acid domain generally thought to be present at the carboxyl terminus of naturally occurring silk polypeptides.

A "repetitive unit" according to the present invention may further refer to an amino acid sequence with a length of 3 to 200 amino acids, or 5 to 150 amino acids, preferably with a length of 10 to 100 amino acids, or 15 to 80 amino acids and more preferably with a length of 18 to 60, or 20 to 40 amino acids. For example, the repetitive unit according to the present invention can have a length of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, or 200 amino acids. Most preferably, the repetitive unit according to the invention consists of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 24, 27, 28, 30, 34, 35, or 39 amino acids.

The silk polypeptide according to the present invention may consist of between 6 to 1500 amino acids, or between 200 to 1300 amino acids and most preferably between 250 to 1200 amino acids, or between 500 to 1000 amino acids.

The silk polypeptide according to the present invention may comprise or consist of between 2 to 80 repetitive units, between 3 to 80 repetitive units, or between 4 to 60 repetitive units, more preferably between 8 to 48 repetitive units, or between 10 to 40 repetitive units and most preferably between 16 to 32 repetitive units. For example, the silk polypeptide according to the present invention can comprise or consists of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54,

55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 or 80 repetitive units. Most preferably, the silk polypeptide comprises 4, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32 or 48 repetitive units. As mentioned above, at least two of the repetitive units comprised in the silk polypeptide according to the present invention are identical repetitive units. Thus, the silk polypeptide according to the present invention may comprise multiple copies of one identical repetitive unit (e.g. A₂ or C₁₆, wherein the items 2 or 6 represent the number of repetitive units) or multiple copies of two or more different repetitive units (e.g. (AQ)₂₄ or (QAQ)₈). For example, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 or 80 of the 80 repetitive units comprised in the silk polypeptide according to the present invention may be identical repetitive units.

The term "consensus sequence" as used in the context of the present invention refers to an amino acid sequence which contains amino acids which frequently occur in a certain position (e.g. "G") and wherein, other amino acids which are not further determined are replaced by the place holder "X".

According to preferred embodiments, the silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of at least two identical repetitive units each comprising at least one, preferably one, consensus sequence selected from the group consisting of

- i) GPGXX (SEQ ID NO: 3), wherein X is any amino acid, preferably in each case independently selected from the group consisting of A, S, G, Y, P and Q;
- ii) GGX, wherein X is any amino acid, preferably in each case independently selected from the group consisting of Y, P, R, S, A, T, N and Q; and
- iii) A_x, wherein x is an integer from 5 to 10.

It is also preferred that the silk polypeptide comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of at least two identical repetitive units each comprising at least one, preferably one, amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: GGRPSDTYG (SEQ ID NO: 18) and GGRPSSSYG (SEQ ID NO: 19). The GGRPSDTYG (SEQ ID NO: 18) and GGRPSSSYG (SEQ ID NO: 19) (peptide) motifs have been selected from Resilin (WO 08/155304). Resilin is an elastomeric protein found in most arthropods (arthropoda). It is located in specialised regions of the cuticle, providing low stiffness and high strength (Elvin et al., Nature (473): 999-1002, 2005).

Thus, in a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the silk polypeptide comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of repetitive units each comprising at least one (e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9), preferably one, amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of GPGAS (SEQ ID NO: 5), GPGSG (SEQ ID NO: 6), GPGGY (SEQ ID NO: 7), GPGGP (SEQ ID NO: 8), GPGGA (SEQ ID NO: 9), GPGQQ (SEQ ID NO: 4), GPGGG (SEQ ID NO: 10), GPGQG (SEQ ID NO: 40), and GPGGS (SEQ ID NO: 11). In another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the silk polypeptide comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of repetitive units each comprising at least one (e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 7, or 8), preferably one, amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of GGY, GGP, GGA, GGR, GGS, GGT, GGN, and GGQ. In a further preferred embodiment of the present invention, the silk polypeptide comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of repetitive units each comprising at least one (e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6), preferably one, amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 12), AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 13), AAAAAA

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(SEQ ID NO: 14), AAAAAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 15), AAAAAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 16), and AAAAAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 17).

In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the silk polypeptide comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of repetitive units each comprising at least one (e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, or 25), preferably one, amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of GPGAS (SEQ ID NO: 5), GPGSG (SEQ ID NO: 6), GPGGY (SEQ ID NO: 7), GPGGP (SEQ ID NO: 8), GPGGA (SEQ ID NO: 9), GPGQQ (SEQ ID NO: 4), GPGGG (SEQ ID NO: 10), GPGQG (SEQ ID NO: 40); GPGGS (SEQ ID NO: 11), GGY, GGP, GGA, GGR, GGS, GGT, GGN, GGQ, AAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 12), AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 13), AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 14), AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 15), AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 16), AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 17), GGRPSD-TYG (SEQ ID NO: 18) and GGRPSSSYG (SEQ ID NO: 19).

Most preferably, the silk polypeptide comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of repetitive units, which comprise or consist of

- (i) GPGAS (SEQ ID NO: 5), AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 13), GGY, and GPGSG (SEQ ID NO: 6) as amino acid sequence, preferably in this order,
- (ii) AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 15), GPGGY (SEQ ID NO: 7), GPGGY (SEQ ID NO: 7), and GPGGP (SEQ ID NO: 8) as amino acid sequence, preferably in this order,
- (iii) GPGQQ (SEQ ID NO: 4), GPGQQ (SEQ ID NO: 4), GPGQQ (SEQ ID NO: 4) and GPGQQ (SEQ ID NO: 4) as amino acid sequence,
- (iv) GPGGA (SEQ ID NO: 9), GGP, GPGGA (SEQ ID NO: 9), GGP, GPGGA (SEQ ID NO: 9), and GGP as amino acid sequence, preferably in this order,
- (v) AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 15), GPGQG (SEQ ID NO: 40), and GGR as amino acid sequence, preferably in this order,
- (vi) AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 15), GPGGG (SEQ ID NO: 10), GGR, GGN, and GGR as amino acid sequence, preferably in this order,
- (vii) GGA, GGA, GGA, GGS, GGA, and GGS as amino acid sequence, preferably in this order, and/or
- (viii) GPGGA (SEQ ID NO: 9), GPGGY (SEQ ID NO: 7), GPGGS (SEQ ID NO: 11), GPGGY (SEQ ID NO: 7), GPGGS (SEQ ID NO: 11), and GPGGY (SEQ ID NO: 7) as amino acid sequence, preferably in this order.

It should be noted that at least two of the repetitive units comprised in the silk polypeptides mentioned above are identical repetitive units.

Preferably, the silk polypeptide comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of between 2 to 80 repetitive units, between 3 to 80 repetitive units, or between 4 to 60 repetitive units, more preferably between 8 to 48 repetitive units, or between 10 to 40 repetitive units and most preferably between 16 to 32 repetitive units, i.e. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 or 80 repetitive units, each comprising at least one, preferably one, consensus sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- i) GPGXX (SEQ ID NO: 3), wherein X is any amino acid, preferably in each case independently selected from A, S, G, Y, P, and Q;
- ii) GGX, wherein X is any amino acid, preferably in each case independently selected from Y, P, R, S, A, T, N and Q, more preferably in each case independently selected from Y, P and Q; and
- iii) A_x, wherein x is an integer from 5 to 10.

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As mentioned above, at least two of the repetitive units comprised in the silk polypeptide according to the present invention are identical repetitive units.

It is also preferred that the silk polypeptide comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of between 2 to 80 repetitive units, between 3 to 80 repetitive units, or between 4 to 60 repetitive units, more preferably between 8 to 48 repetitive units, or between 10 to 40 repetitive units and most preferably between 16 to 32 repetitive units, each comprising at least one, preferably one, amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: GGRPSD-TYG (SEQ ID NO: 18) and GGRPSSSYG (SEQ ID NO: 19).

Thus, the silk polypeptide preferably comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of between 2 to 80 repetitive units, between 3 to 80 repetitive units, or between 4 to 60 repetitive units, more preferably between 8 to 48 repetitive units, or between 10 to 40 repetitive units and most preferably between 16 to 32 repetitive units, each comprising at least one (e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, or 25), preferably one, amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of GPGAS (SEQ ID NO: 5), GPGSG (SEQ ID NO: 6), GPGGY (SEQ ID NO: 7), GPGGP (SEQ ID NO: 8), GPGGA (SEQ ID NO: 9), GPGQQ (SEQ ID NO: 4), GPGQG (SEQ ID NO: 40), GPGGG (SEQ ID NO: 10), GPGGS (SEQ ID NO: 11), GGY, GGP, GGA, GGR, GGS, GGT, GGN, GGQ, AAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 12), AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 13), AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 14), AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 15), AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 16), AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 17), GGRPSD-TYG (SEQ ID NO: 18) and GGRPSSSYG (SEQ ID NO: 19).

Most preferably, the silk polypeptide comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of

- (i) repetitive units which comprise or consist of GPGAS (SEQ ID NO: 5), AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 13), GGY, and GPGSG (SEQ ID NO: 6) as amino acid sequence, preferably in this order,
- (ii) repetitive units which comprise or consist of AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 15), GPGGY (SEQ ID NO: 7), GPGGY (SEQ ID NO: 7), and GPGGP (SEQ ID NO: 8) as amino acid sequence, preferably in this order,
- (iii) repetitive units which comprise or consist of GPGQQ (SEQ ID NO: 4), GPGQQ (SEQ ID NO: 4), GPGQQ (SEQ ID NO: 4) and GPGQQ (SEQ ID NO: 4) as amino acid sequence,
- (iv) repetitive units which comprise or consist of GPGGA (SEQ ID NO: 9), GGP, GPGGA (SEQ ID NO: 9), GGP, GPGGA (SEQ ID NO: 9), and GGP, as amino acid sequence, preferably in this order,
- (v) repetitive units which comprise or consist of AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 15), GPGQG (SEQ ID NO: 40), and GGR as amino acid sequence, preferably in this order,
- (vi) repetitive units which comprise or consist of AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 15), GPGGG (SEQ ID NO: 10), GGR, GGN, and GGR as amino acid sequence, preferably in this order,
- (vii) repetitive units which comprise or consist of GGA, GGA, GGA, GGS, GGA, and GGS as amino acid sequence, preferably in this order, and/or
- (viii) repetitive units which comprise or consist of GPGGA (SEQ ID NO: 9), GPGGY (SEQ ID NO: 7), GPGGS (SEQ ID NO: 11), GPGGY (SEQ ID NO: 7), GPGGS (SEQ ID NO: 11), and GPGGY (SEQ ID NO: 7) as amino acid sequence, preferably in this order.

It should be noted that at least two of the repetitive units comprised in the silk polypeptides mentioned above are identical repetitive units.

Preferably, the silk polypeptide comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of

- (i) (GPGXX)_n (SEQ ID NO: 3) as a repetitive unit, wherein X is any amino acid, preferably in each case independently selected from A, S, G, Y, P, and Q and n is 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9;
- ii) (GGX)_n as a repetitive unit, wherein X is any amino acid, preferably in each case independently selected from Y, P, R, S, A, T, N and Q, more preferably in each case independently selected from Y, P and Q, and n is 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8; and/or
- iii) (A_x)_n as a repetitive unit, wherein x is an integer from 5 to 10 and n is 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10.

As mentioned above, at least two of the repetitive units comprised in the silk polypeptide according to the present invention are identical repetitive units.

It is preferred that the repetitive units are independently selected from module A (SEQ ID NO: 20), module C (SEQ ID NO: 21), module Q (SEQ ID NO: 22), module K (SEQ ID NO: 23), module sp (SEQ ID NO: 24), module S (SEQ ID NO: 25), module R (SEQ ID NO: 26), module X (SEQ ID NO: 27), or module Y (SEQ ID NO: 28), or variants thereof (i.e. module A variants, module C variants, module Q variants, module K variants, module sp variants, module S variants, module R variants, module X variants or module Y variants). The modules A (SEQ ID NO: 20) and Q (SEQ ID NO: 22) are based on the amino acid sequence of ADF-3 of the spider *Araneus diadematus*. Module C (SEQ ID NO: 21) is based on the amino acid sequence of ADF-4 of the spider *Araneus diadematus*. The modules K (SEQ ID NO: 23), sp (SEQ ID NO: 24), X (SEQ ID NO: 27) and Y (SEQ ID NO: 28) are based on the amino acid sequence of the flagelliform protein FLAG of the spider *Nephila clavipes* (WO 2006/008163). The modules S (SEQ ID NO: 25) and R (SEQ ID NO: 26) are based on Resilin (*Arthropoda*) (WO 2008/155304).

Preferably, the silk polypeptide according to the present invention comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of between 2 to 80 repetitive units, between 3 to 80 repetitive units, or between 4 to 60 repetitive units, more preferably between 8 to 48 repetitive units, or between 10 to 40 repetitive units and most preferably between 16 to 32 repetitive units, i.e. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 or 80 repetitive units, which are independently selected from module A (SEQ ID NO: 20), module C (SEQ ID NO: 21), module Q (SEQ ID NO: 22), module K (SEQ ID NO: 23), module sp (SEQ ID NO: 24), module S (SEQ ID NO: 25), module R (SEQ ID NO: 26), module X (SEQ ID NO: 27) or module Y (SEQ ID NO: 28), or variants thereof (i.e. module A variants, module C variants, module Q variants, module K variants, module sp variants, module S variants, module R variants, module X variants or module Y variants). It should be noted that at least two of the repetitive units comprised in the silk polypeptide according to the present invention are identical repetitive units (modules).

Thus, it is preferred that the silk polypeptide according to the present invention comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of (i) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module A and/or repetitive unit(s) consisting of module A variants, (ii) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module C and/or repetitive unit(s) consisting of module C variants, (iii) repetitive unit(s) con-

sisting of module Q and/or repetitive unit(s) consisting of module Q variants, (iv) (a) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module A and repetitive unit(s) consisting of module Q, (b) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module A and repetitive unit(s) consisting of module Q variants, (c) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module A variants and repetitive unit(s) consisting of module Q variants, (v) (a) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module A and repetitive unit(s) consisting of module C, (b) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module A and repetitive unit(s) consisting of module C variants, (c) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module A variants and repetitive unit(s) consisting of module C, (d) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module A variants and repetitive unit(s) consisting of module C variants, (vi) (a) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module C and repetitive unit(s) consisting of module Q, (b) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module C and repetitive unit(s) consisting of module Q variants, (c) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module C variants and repetitive unit(s) consisting of module Q, (d) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module C variants and repetitive unit(s) consisting of module Q variants, or (vii) (a) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module A, repetitive unit(s) consisting of module Q and repetitive unit(s) consisting of module C, (b) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module A, repetitive unit(s) consisting of module Q and repetitive unit(s) consisting of module C variants, (c) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module A, repetitive unit(s) consisting of module Q variants and repetitive unit(s) consisting of module C variants, (d) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module A variants, repetitive unit(s) consisting of module Q and repetitive unit(s) consisting of module C variants, (e) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module A, repetitive unit(s) consisting of module Q variants and repetitive unit(s) consisting of module C variants, (f) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module A variants, repetitive unit(s) consisting of module Q variants and repetitive unit(s) consisting of module C, (g) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module A variants, repetitive unit(s) consisting of module Q and repetitive unit(s) consisting of module C variants, (h) repetitive unit(s) consisting of module A variants, repetitive unit(s) consisting of module Q variants and repetitive unit(s) consisting of module C variants.

The modules A, C, Q, K, sp, S, R, X, or Y or variants thereof (i.e. module A variants, module C variants, module Q variants, module K variants, module sp variants, module S variants, module R variants, module X variants or module Y variants) can also be combined with each other in any combination and in any number of each, i.e. module (repetitive unit) A can be combined with module (repetitive unit) Q (i.e. combination AQ), module (repetitive unit) C can be combined with module (repetitive unit) Q (i.e. combination CQ), module (repetitive unit) Q can be combined with module (repetitive unit) A and with module (repetitive unit) Q (i.e. combination QAQ), module (repetitive unit) A can be combined with module (repetitive unit) A and with module (repetitive unit) Q (i.e. combination AAQ), etc., under the proviso that the silk polypeptide used in the method of the present invention comprises or consists of at least two repetitive units which are identical. For example, the silk polypeptide used in the method of the present invention can/comprise or consist of A_n, (AA)_n, (AQ)_n, (QA)_n, Q_n, (QQ)_n, (QAQ)_n, (AQA)_n, C_n, (CC)_n, (CCC)_n, (CQ)_n, (QC)_n, (QCC)_n, (CQC)_n, (AA)_nQ_n, (QQ)_nA_n, (AAA)_nQ_n, (QQQ)_nA_n, (AQQ)_n, (QQA)_n, K_n, sp_n, S_n, R_n, X_n, Y_n, (Ksp)_n, (sPK)_n, (XY)_n, (YX)_n, (XX)_n, (YY)_n, (XXX)_n, (YYY)_n, (AX)_n, (XA)_n, (CX)_n, (XC)_n, (QX)_n, (XQ)_n, (YQ)_n, (QY)_n, (SS)_n, (SR)_n, (RS)_n, or (RR)_n, wherein n is at least 2, preferably 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 20, 24, or 32. In case that the silk polypeptide consists of (AQ)₁₂, it is noted

[illegible]

The silk polypeptide according to the present invention can also comprise or consist of (A*Q)_n, (AQ*)_n, (A*Q*)_n, (Q*A)_n, (QA*)_n, (Q*A*)_n, (QAAQ*)_n, (QA*Q)_n, (Q*AQ)_n, (QA*Q*)_n, (Q*A*Q)_n, (Q*AAQ*)_n, (AQA*)_n, (AQ*A)_n, (A*QA)_n, (AQ*A*)_n, (A*Q*A*)_n, (A*QA*)_n, (A*Q*A*)_n, wherein n is at least 2, preferably 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 20, 24, or 32 and wherein * indicates a module variant, i.e. module A or Q variant.

The terms "combined with each other" or "concatenated with each other" may mean in the context of the present invention that the modules (repetitive units) are directly combined or concatenated with each other or may mean in the context of the present invention that the modules (repetitive units) are combined or concatenated with each other via one or more spacer amino acids. In preferred embodiments, the modules (repetitive units) comprised in the silk polypeptide are directly combined or concatenated with each other. In other preferred embodiments, the modules (repetitive units) comprised in the silk polypeptide are combined or concatenated with each other via 1 to 25 or 1 to 20 spacer amino acids, more preferably via 1 to 15 or 1 to 10 spacer amino acids, and most preferably, via 1 to 5 spacer amino acids, i.e. via 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, or 25 spacer amino acids. Said spacer amino acids may be any amino acids naturally occurring in proteins. Preferably, said spacer amino acid is not proline. It is preferred that the spacer amino acid(s) contain(s) charged groups. Preferably, the spacer amino acid(s) containing charged groups is (are) independently selected from the group consisting of aspartate, glutamate, histidine, and lysine. Said spacer amino acids should be amino acids which do not negatively affect the ability of a silk particle comprising a silk polypeptide to receive a compound. The ability of a silk particle to receive a compound can easily be tested (see above and experimental section). Further, said spacer amino acids should be amino acids which do not cause steric hindrance, e.g. amino acids having a small size such as lysine and cysteine.

It is further preferred that the repetitive units are independently selected from module A^C (SEQ ID NO: 29), module A^K (SEQ ID NO: 30), module C^C (SEQ ID NO: 31), module C^{K1} (SEQ ID NO: 32), module C^{K2} (SEQ ID NO: 33) or module C^{KC} (SEQ ID NO: 34). The modules A^C (SEQ ID NO: 29), A^K (SEQ ID NO: 30), C^C (SEQ ID NO: 31), C^{K1} (SEQ ID NO: 32), C^{K2} (SEQ ID NO: 33) and C^{KC} (SEQ ID NO: 34) are variants of the module A which is based on the amino acid sequence of ADF-3 of the spider *Araneus diadematus* and of module C which is based on the amino acid sequence of ADF-4 of the spider *Araneus diadematus* (WO 2007/025719). In module A^C (SEQ ID NO: 29) the amino acid S (serine) at position 21 has been replaced by the amino acid C (cysteine), in module A^K (SEQ ID NO: 30) the amino acid S at position 21 has been replaced by the amino acid K (lysine),

in module C^C (SEQ ID NO: 31) the amino acid S at position 25 has been replaced by the amino acid 25 by C, in module C^{K1} (SEQ ID NO: 32) the amino acid S at position 25 has been replaced by the amino acid K, in module C^{K2} (SEQ ID NO: 33) the amino acid E (glutamate) at position 20 has been replaced by the amino acid K, and in module C^{KC} (SEQ ID NO: 34) the amino acid E at position 20 has been replaced by the amino acid K and the amino acid S at position 25 has been replaced by the amino acid C (WO 2007/025719).

It is also preferred that the silk polypeptide according to the present invention comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of between 2 to 80 repetitive units, between 3 to 80 repetitive units, or between 4 to 60 repetitive units, preferably between 8 to 48 repetitive units, or between 10 to 40 repetitive units and most preferably between 16 to 32 repetitive units, i.e. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 or 80 repetitive units, which are independently selected from module A^C (SEQ ID NO: 29), module A^K (SEQ ID NO: 30), module C^C (SEQ ID NO: 31), module C^{K1} (SEQ ID NO: 32), module C^{K2} (SEQ ID NO: 33) or module C^{KC} (SEQ ID NO: 34). It should be noted that at least two of the repetitive units comprised in the silk polypeptide according to the present invention are identical repetitive units (modules).

For example, the silk polypeptide used in the method of the present invention can comprises or consists of the modules C^C_4 , C^C_8 , C^C_{16} , C^C_{32} , A^C_5 , A^C_8 , or A^C_{10} .

The modules A^K , C^C , C^{K1} , C^{K2} and C^{KC} can also be combined with each other, i.e. module (repetitive unit) A^K can be combined with module (repetitive unit) C^C (i.e. combination $A^K C^C$), module (repetitive unit) C^{K1} can be combined with module (repetitive unit) C^{K2} and with module (repetitive unit) C^{KC} (i.e. combination $C^{K1} C^{K2} C^{KC}$), etc., under the proviso that the silk polypeptide used in the method of the present invention comprises or consists of at least two repetitive units which are identical. Thus, the silk polypeptide used in the method of the present invention can also comprise or consist of the modules $(A^K)_n$, $(C^C)_n$, $(C^{K1})_n$, $(C^{K2})_n$, $(C^{KC})_n$, $(A^K A^C)_n$, $(C^C C^C)_n$, $(C^{K1} C^{K2})_n$, $(C^{K2} C^{K1})_n$, $(C^{K1} C^{K2} C^{K1})_n$, $(C^{K2} C^{K1} C^{K2})_n$, $(C^{K1} C^{K2} C^{KC})_n$, $(C^{KC} C^{K2} C^{KC})_n$, or $(C^{KC} C^{K2} C^{K1})_n$, wherein n is at least 2, preferably 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, or 20. The term "combined with each other" is defined above.

In further preferred embodiments, the repetitive units of the respective silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, are independently selected from module A (SEQ ID NO: 20) or variants thereof, module C (SEQ ID NO: 21) or variants thereof, module Q (SEQ ID NO: 22) or variants thereof, module K (SEQ ID NO: 23) or variants thereof, module sp (SEQ ID NO: 24) or variants thereof, module S (SEQ ID NO: 25) or variants thereof, module R (SEQ ID NO: 26) or variants thereof, module X (SEQ ID NO: 27) or variants thereof, module Y (SEQ ID NO: 28) or variants thereof, module A^C (SEQ ID NO: 29), module A^K (SEQ ID NO: 30), module C^C (SEQ ID NO: 31), module C^{K1} (SEQ ID NO: 32), module C^{K2} (SEQ ID NO: 33) or module C^{KC} (SEQ ID NO: 34).

In more preferred embodiments, the silk polypeptide according to the present invention comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of between 2 to 80, between 3 to 80 repetitive units, or between 4 to 60 repetitive units, preferably between 8 to 48 repetitive units, or between 10 to 40 repetitive units and most preferably between 16 to 32 repetitive units, i.e. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,

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20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 or 80 repetitive units, which are independently selected from module A (SEQ ID NO: 20) or variants thereof, module C (SEQ ID NO: 21) or variants thereof, module Q (SEQ ID NO: 22) or variants thereof, module K (SEQ ID NO: 23) or variants thereof, module sp (SEQ ID NO: 24) or variants thereof, module S (SEQ ID NO: 25) or variants thereof, module R (SEQ ID NO: 26) or variants thereof, module X (SEQ ID NO: 27) or variants thereof, module Y (SEQ ID NO: 28) or variants thereof, module A^C (SEQ ID NO: 29), module A^K (SEQ ID NO: 30), module C^C (SEQ ID NO: 31), module C^{K1} (SEQ ID NO: 32), module C^{K2} (SEQ ID NO: 33) or module C^{KC} (SEQ ID NO: 34). Again, it should be noted that at least two of the repetitive units comprised in the silk polypeptide according to the present invention are identical repetitive units (modules).

The modules A^K, C^C, C^{K1}, C^{K2} and C^{KC} can also be combined with the modules A, C, Q, K, sp, S, R, X or Y, i.e. module (repetitive unit) A^K can be combined with module (repetitive unit) C (i.e. combination A^KC), or module (repetitive unit) C^C can be combined with module (repetitive unit) C (i.e. combination C^CC), etc., under the proviso that the silk polypeptide used in the method of the present invention comprises or consists of at least two repetitive units which are identical. Thus, the silk polypeptide used in the method of the present invention can also comprise or consist of the modules (AQA^K)_n, (QA^K)_n, (QA^KQ)_n, (A^KQA)_n, (A^KQA^K)_n, (CC^C)_n, (CC^CC)_n, (CC^CC^C)_n, (C^CQ)_n, (QC^C)_n, (QC^CQ)_n, (C^CQC)_n, (CQC^C)_n, (C^CQC^C)_n, (CC^{K1})_n, (C^{K1}C)_n, (C^{K1}CC)_n, (CC^{K1}C)_n, (C^{KC}C^{KC})_n, (CC^{KC}C^{KC})_n, (C^{KC}Q)_n, (QC^{KC})_n, (QC^{KC}Q)_n, (A^KC^{K1}Q)_n, (QC^{K2}A^K)_n, or (C^{K1}C^{K2}C)_n, wherein n is at least 2, preferably 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, or 20. The term “combined with each other” is defined above.

For example, the silk polypeptide used in the method of the present invention comprises or consists of the modules C₁₆C^C, C^CC₁₆, C₈C^CC₈, C₈C^CC₈, C₈C^CC₈, C₄C^CC₈C₄, C₄C^CC₈C₄, C^C(AQ)₂₄, or (AQ)₂₄C^C.

The term “independently selected” as used herein means that the silk polypeptide, e.g. spider silk polypeptide, may comprise one or more different repetitive units each comprising one or more of the above described modules. As mentioned above, the silk polypeptides, e.g. spider silk polypeptides, according to the invention comprise at least two identical repetitive units.

The term “variants thereof” as used herein means that suitable amino acid sequences are not necessarily restricted to the exact sequences as given in the SEQ ID NOs. Variants of the amino acid sequences indicated herein may also comprise sequences wherein one or more amino acid are inserted, deleted, modified and/or substituted.

Variants of the amino acid sequences as described herein are capable of producing polypeptides having the same properties, i.e. having the same or similar secondary structural elements. Preferably not more than 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11%, 12%, 13%, 14%, 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, or 20%, more preferably not more than 15%, even more preferably not more than 10%, most preferably not more than 5% or 2% of all amino acids of the polypeptide are altered (i.e. are deleted, inserted, modified and/or substituted).

Preferably, in all these embodiments the sequence identity is at least about 80%, 85% or 90%, more preferably at least about 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, and most preferably at least about 99%. Sequence identity may be determined over the whole length of the respective sequences.

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The determination of percent identity between two sequences is preferably accomplished using the mathematical algorithm of Karlin and Altschul (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* 90: 5873-5877. Such an algorithm is incorporated into the BLASTn and BLASTp programs of Altschul et al. (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215: 403-410 available at NCBI (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/Blast.cgi>).

The determination of percent identity is performed with the standard parameters of the BLASTn and BLASTp programs.

BLAST polynucleotide searches are performed with the BLASTn program.

For the general parameters, the “Max Target Sequences” box may be set to 100, the “Short queries” box may be ticked, the “Expect threshold” box may be set to 10 and the “Word Size” box may be set to 28. For the scoring parameters the “Match/mismatch Scores” may be set to 1, -2 and the “Gap Costs” box may be set to linear. For the Filters and Masking parameters, the “Low complexity regions” box may not be ticked, the “Species-specific repeats” box may not be ticked, the “Mask for lookup table only” box may be ticked, the “Mask lower case letters” box may not be ticked.

BLAST protein searches are performed with the BLASTp program. For the general parameters, the “Max Target Sequences” box may be set to 100, the “Short queries” box may be ticked, the “Expect threshold” box may be set to 10 and the “Word Size” box may be set to “3”. For the scoring parameters the “Matrix” box may be set to “BLOSUM62”, the “Gap Costs” Box may be set to “Existence: 11 Extension: 1”, the “Compositional adjustments” box may be set to “Conditional compositional score matrix adjustment”. For the Filters and Masking parameters the “Low complexity regions” box may not be ticked, the “Mask for lookup table only” box may not be ticked and the “Mask lower case letters” box may not be ticked.

By “modification” it is meant that amino acids of the polypeptide may be chemically or biologically modified, e.g. by glycosylation, amidation, phosphorylation, ubiquitination, etc.

“Substitution” is the result of replacing one amino acid with another amino acid having similar structural and/or chemical properties, i.e. conservative amino acid replacements. Amino acid substitutions may be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity and/or hydrophilicity of certain residues of the amino acid sequence. Examples of preferred suitable amino acid substitutions are given in the table below:

Original radical	Examples of substitution
Ala	Ser
Arg	Lys
Asn	Gln; His
Asp	Glu
Cys	Ser
Gln	Asn
Glu	Asp
Gly	Pro
His	Asn; Gln
Ile	Leu; Val
Leu	Ile; Val
Lys	Arg; Gln; Glu
Met	Leu; Ile
Phe	Met; Leu; Tyr
Ser	Thr
Thr	Ser
Trp	Tyr
Tyr	Trp; Phe
Val	Ile; Leu

"Insertions" or "deletions" typically can be in the range of about 1 to 5 amino acids, preferably about 1, 2 or 3 amino acids. Amino acid additions are typically not more than 100, preferably not more than 80, more preferably not more than 50, most preferably not more than 20 amino acids, which are added and/or inserted into the proteins. Further, only those additions are contemplated which do not negatively affect the desired characteristics of the proteins.

Particularly, a module A, C, Q, K, sp, S, R, X or Y variant differs from the reference (wild-type) module A, C, Q, K, sp, S, R, X or Y from which it is derived by up to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 amino acid changes in the amino acid sequence (i.e. substitutions, additions, insertions, deletions, N-terminal truncations and/or C-terminal truncations). Such a module variant can alternatively or additionally be characterized by a certain degree of sequence identity to the reference (wild-type) module from which it is derived. Thus, a module A, C, Q, K, sp, S, R, X or Y variant has a sequence identity of at least 50%, 51%, 52%, 53%, 54%, 55%, 56%, 57%, 58%, 59%, 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64%, 65%, 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or even 99.9% to the respective reference (wild-type) module A, C, Q, K, sp, S, R, X or Y. Preferably, the sequence identity is over a continuous stretch of at least 10, 15, 18, 20, 24, 27, 28, 30, 34, 35, or more amino acids, preferably over the whole length of the respective reference (wild-type) module A, C, Q, K, sp, S, R, X or Y.

It is particularly preferred that the sequence identity is at least 80% over the whole length, is at least 85% over the whole length, is at least 90% over the whole length, is at least 95% over the whole length, is at least 98% over the whole length, or is at least 99% over the whole length of the respective reference (wild-type) module A, C, Q, K, sp, S, R, X or Y. It is further particularly preferred that the sequence identity is at least 80% over a continuous stretch of at least 10, 15, 18, 20, 24, 28, or 30 amino acids, is at least 85% over a continuous stretch of at least 10, 15, 18, 20, 24, 28, or 30 amino acids, is at least 90% over a continuous stretch of at least 10, 15, 18, 20, 24, 28, or 30 amino acids, is at least 95% over a continuous stretch of at least 10, 15, 18, 20, 24, 28, or 30 amino acids, is at least 98% over a continuous stretch of at least 10, 15, 18, 20, 24, 28, or 30 amino acids, or is at least 99% over a continuous stretch of at least 10, 15, 18, 20, 24, 28, or 30 amino acids of the respective reference (wild-type) module A, C, Q, K, sp, S, R, X or Y.

A fragment (or deletion variant) of module A, C, Q, K, sp, S, R, X or Y has preferably a deletion of up to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 amino acids at its N-terminus and/or at its C-terminus. The deletion can also be internally.

Additionally, the module A, C, Q, K, sp, S, R, X or Y variant or fragment is only regarded as a module A, C, Q, K, sp, S, R, X or Y variant or fragment within the context of the present invention, if the changes with respect to the amino acid sequence on which the variant or fragment is based do not negatively affect the ability of the silk particle comprising the silk polypeptide to be loaded with a compound. Preferably, the silk particle comprising the silk polypeptide which comprises the module A, C, Q, K, sp, S, R, X, or Y variant or fragment is capable of being loaded with a compound so that at least 20%, preferably at least 40%, more preferably at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, or 95% of the loaded compound is located within the matrix of the silk particle. The skilled person can readily determine the "loading" of a silk particle (e.g. via UV-Vis-spectroscopy), in particular the percentage

of the compound which is located within the matrix of silk particles (see, for example, experimental section).

As mentioned above, the silk polypeptide, e.g. spider silk polypeptide, may be an authentic polypeptide naturally occurring in nature or be synthetically or recombinantly produced. When recombinantly produced, the above described modules and sequences may be combined to yield the silk polypeptide, e.g. spider silk polypeptide, with favourable characteristics. Preferably, the modules may be combined such that the resulting polypeptide possesses at least two identical repetitive units.

In specific embodiments, the silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, further comprises at least one non-repetitive (NR) unit, i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or more NR units, preferably one NR unit. Preferably, the NR sequences are authentic sequences.

In the context of the present invention, the term "non-repetitive (NR) unit" refers to a region of amino acids present in a naturally occurring silk polypeptide that displays no obvious repetition pattern (non-repetitive unit or NR unit).

Preferably, the amino acid sequence of the non-repetitive unit corresponds to a non-repetitive amino acid sequence of naturally occurring dragline polypeptides, preferably of ADF-3 (SEQ ID NO: 1 or SEQ ID NO: 47) or ADF-4 (SEQ ID NO: 2 or SEQ ID NO: 48), or to an amino acid sequence substantially similar thereto.

It is particularly preferred that the amino acid sequence of the non-repetitive unit corresponds to a non-repetitive carboxy terminal amino acid sequence of naturally occurring dragline polypeptides, preferably of ADF-3 (SEQ ID NO: 1 or SEQ ID NO: 47) or ADF-4 (SEQ ID NO: 2 or SEQ ID NO: 48), or to an amino acid sequence substantially similar thereto. More preferably, the amino acid sequence of the non-repetitive unit corresponds to a non-repetitive carboxy terminal amino acid sequence of ADF-3 (SEQ ID NO: 1) which comprises amino acids 513 through 636, or of ADF-4 (SEQ ID NO: 2) which comprises amino acids 302 through 410, or to an amino acid sequence substantially similar thereto.

In this regard "substantially similar" means a degree of amino acid identity of at least 50%, 51%, 52%, 53%, 54%, 55%, 56%, 57%, 58%, 59%, 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64%, 65%, 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or even 99.9%, preferably over 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 or more amino acids, more preferably over the whole length of the respective reference non-repetitive (carboxy terminal) amino acid sequence of naturally occurring dragline polypeptides, preferably of ADF-3 (SEQ ID NO: 1) or ADF-4 (SEQ ID NO: 2).

A "non-repetitive unit" having an amino acid sequence which is "substantially similar" to a corresponding non-repetitive (carboxy terminal) amino acid sequence within a naturally occurring dragline polypeptide (i.e. wild-type non-repetitive (carboxy terminal) unit), preferably within ADF-3 (SEQ ID NO: 1 or SEQ ID NO: 47) or ADF-4 (SEQ ID NO: 2 or SEQ ID NO: 48), is also similar with respect to its functional properties, e.g. the silk particle comprising the silk polypeptide which comprises the "substantially similar non-repetitive unit" can still be loaded with a compound. Preferably, the silk particle comprising the silk polypeptide which comprises the "substantially similar non-repetitive unit" is capable of being loaded with a compound so that at least 20%, preferably at least 40%, more preferably at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, or 95% of the loaded compound is located within the matrix of the silk particle. The skilled person can

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readily determine the “loading” of a silk particle (e.g. via UV-Vis-spectroscopy), in particular the percentage of the compound which is located within the matrix of silk particles (see, for example, experimental section).

More preferably, the non-repetitive (NR) unit is independently selected from the group consisting of NR3 (SEQ ID NO: 41 and SEQ ID NO: 45) or variants thereof and NR4 (SEQ ID NO: 42 and SEQ ID NO: 46) or variants thereof. The NR3 (SEQ ID NO: 41) unit is based on the amino acid sequence of ADF-3 of the spider *Araneus diadematus* and the NR4 (SEQ ID NO: 42) unit is based on the amino acid sequence of ADF-4 of the spider *Araneus diadematus* (WO 2006/008163).

A NR3 or NR4 unit variant differs from the reference NR3 (SEQ ID NO: 41 or SEQ ID NO: 45) or NR4 (SEQ ID NO: 42 or SEQ ID NO: 46) unit from which it is derived by up to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, or 30 amino acid changes in the amino acid sequence (i.e. exchanges, insertions, deletions, N-terminal truncations and/or C-terminal truncations). Such a NR3 or NR4 unit variant can alternatively or additionally be characterized by a certain degree of sequence identity to the reference NR3 or NR4 unit from which it is derived. Thus, a NR3 or NR4 unit variant has a sequence identity of at least 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or even 99.9% to the respective reference NR3 or NR4 unit. Preferably, the sequence identity is over a continuous stretch of at least 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, or more amino acids, preferably over the whole length of the respective reference NR3 or NR4 unit.

It is particularly preferred that the sequence identity is at least 80% over the whole length, is at least 85% over the whole length, is at least 90% over the whole length, is at least 95% over the whole length, is at least 98% over the whole length, or is at least 99% over the whole length of the respective reference NR3 or NR4 unit. It is further particularly preferred that the sequence identity is at least 80% over a continuous stretch of at least 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, or 80 amino acids, is at least 85% over a continuous stretch of at least 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, or 80 amino acids, is at least 90% over a continuous stretch of at least 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, or 80 amino acids, is at least 95% over a continuous stretch of at least 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, or 80 amino acids, is at least 98% over a continuous stretch of at least 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, or 80 amino acids, or is at least 99% over a continuous stretch of at least 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, or 80 amino acids of the respective reference NR3 or NR4 unit.

A fragment (or deletion variant) of a NR3 or NR4 unit has preferably a deletion of up to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, or 60 amino acids at its N-terminus and/or at its C-terminus. The deletion can also be internally.

Additionally, the NR3 or NR4 unit variant or fragment is only regarded as a NR3 or NR4 unit variant or fragment within the context of the present invention, if the changes with respect to the amino acid sequence on which the variant or fragment is based do not negatively affect the ability of the silk particle comprising the silk polypeptide to be loaded with a compound. Preferably, the silk particle comprising the silk polypeptide which comprises the NR3 or NR4 unit variant or fragment is capable of being loaded with a compound so that at least 20%, preferably at least 40%, more preferably at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, or 95% of the loaded compound is located within the matrix of the silk particle. The skilled person can readily determine the “loading” of a silk particle (e.g. via UV-Vis-spectroscopy), in particular the percentage

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of the compound which is located within the matrix of silk particles (see, for example, experimental section). Within the context of the present invention, the term “authentic” means that the respective nucleic acid sequences are isolated from their natural environment without substantial modifications being made to the sequence itself. However, this does not mean that the nucleic acid sequences may not be modified in order to adapt the sequence to the expression in a specific host without changing the resulting amino acid sequence encoded therefrom (codon usage adaption).

In further specific embodiments, the silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, is selected from the group consisting of ADF-3 (SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 47) or variants thereof, ADF-4 (SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 48) or variants thereof, MaSp I (SEQ ID NO: 43 and SEQ ID NOs: 53-64) or variants thereof, MaSp II (SEQ ID NO: 44 and SEQ ID NOs: 65-78) or variants thereof, $(C)_mNR_z$, $NR_z(C)_m$, $(AQ)_nNR_z$, $NR_z(AQ)_n$, $NR_z(QAQ)_o$, $(QAQ)_oNR_z$, $(C)_m(AQ)_n$, $(QAQ)_oY_p$, X_p , and IC_p , wherein m is an integer of 8 to 48 (i.e. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, or 48), n is an integer of 6 to 24 (i.e. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, or 24), o is an integer of 8 to 16 (i.e. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, or 16), p is an integer of 8 to 16 (i.e. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, or 16), z is an integer of 1 to (i.e. 1, 2, or 3), and NR stands for a non-repetitive unit. The above mentioned formulas are defined by one of the following: In the formula

- (i) $(C)_m$, a “m” number of C modules, namely 8 to 48 C modules, represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 21, are combined with each other,
- (ii) $(C)_mNR_z$, a “m” number of C modules, namely 8 to 48 C modules, represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 21, are combined with each other, wherein said C modules are further combined with a “z” number of non-repetitive (NR) units, namely 1 to 3 non-repetitive (NR) units, e.g. the non-repetitive (NR) units NR3 represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 41 or NR4 represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 42,
- (iii) $NR_z(C)_m$, a “z” number of non-repetitive (NR) units, namely 1 to 3 non-repetitive (NR) units, e.g. the non-repetitive (NR) units NR3 represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 41 or NR4 represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 42, is present (z=1) or are combined with each other (z=2 or 3), wherein said non-repetitive (NR) unit(s) is (are) further combined with a “m” number of C modules, namely 8 to 48 C modules, represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 21,
- (iv) $(AQ)_n$, a “n” number of A and Q module combinations, namely 6 to 24 A and Q module combinations, wherein module A is represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 20 and module Q is represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 22, are combined with each other,
- (v) $(AQ)_nNR_z$, a “n” number of A and Q module combinations, namely 6 to 24 A and Q module combinations, wherein module A is represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 20 and module Q is represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 22, are combined with each other, and wherein said A and Q module combinations are further combined with a “z” number of non-repetitive (NR) units, namely 1 to 3 non-repetitive (NR) units, e.g. the non-repetitive (NR) units NR3 represented by the amino

- acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 41 or NR4 represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 42,
- (vi) $NR_z(AQ)_m$, a “z” number of non-repetitive (NR) units, namely 1 to 3 non-repetitive (NR) units, e.g. the non-repetitive (NR) units NR3 represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 41 or NR4 represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 42, is present ($z=1$) or are combined with each other ($z=2$ or 3), wherein said non-repetitive (NR) unit(s) is (are) further combined with a “n” number of A and Q module combinations, namely 6 to 24 A and Q module combinations, wherein module A is represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 20 and module Q is represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 22,
 - (vii) $(QAQ)_o$, a “o” number of Q, A and Q module combinations, namely 8 to 16 Q, A and Q module combinations, wherein module Q is represented by an amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 22 and module A is represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 20, are combined with each other,
 - (viii) $(QAQ)_oNR_z$, a “o” number of Q, A and Q module combinations, namely 8 to 16 Q, A and Q module combinations, wherein module Q is represented by an amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 22 and module A is represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 20, are combined with each other, and wherein said Q, A and Q module combinations are further combined with a “z” number of non-repetitive (NR) units, namely 1 to 3 non-repetitive (NR) units, e.g. the non-repetitive (NR) units NR3 represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 41 or NR4 represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 42,
 - (ix) $NR_z(QAQ)_o$, a “z” number of non-repetitive (NR) units, namely 1 to 3 non-repetitive (NR) units, e.g. the non-repetitive (NR) units NR3 represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 41 or NR4 represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 42, is present ($z=1$) or are combined with each other ($z=2$ or 3), wherein said non-repetitive (NR) unit(s) is (are) further combined with a “o” number of Q, A and Q module combinations, namely 8 to 16 Q, A and Q module combinations, wherein module Q is represented by an amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 22 and module A is represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 20,
 - (x) Y_p , a “p” number of Y modules, namely 8 to 16 Y modules, represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 28, are combined with each other,
 - (xi) X_p , a “p” number of X modules, namely 8 to 16 X modules, represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 27, are combined with each other, and
 - (xii) K_p , a “p” number of K modules, namely 8 to 16 K modules, represented by the amino acid sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 23, are combined with each other.

More preferably, the silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, is C_{16} , C_{32} , $(AQ)_{12}$, $(AQ)_{24}$, $C_{16}NR_4$, $C_{32}NR_4$, $(AQ)_{12}NR_3$, $(AQ)_{24}NR_3$, Y_8 , Y_{16} , X_8 , X_{16} , K_8 , or K_{16} .

An ADF-3, ADF-4, MaSp I or MaSp II variant differs from the reference (wild-type) ADF-3 (SEQ ID NO: 1 or SEQ ID NO: 47), ADF-4 (SEQ ID NO: 2 or SEQ ID NO: 48), MaSp

I (SEQ ID NO: 43 and SEQ ID NOs: 53 to 64) or MaSp II (SEQ ID NO: 44 and SEQ ID NOs: 65 to 78) polypeptide from which it is derived by up to 150 (up to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, or 150) amino acid changes in the amino acid sequence (i.e. substitutions, insertions, deletions, N-terminal truncations and/or C-terminal truncations). Such a variant can alternatively or additionally be characterized by a certain degree of sequence identity to the reference (wild-type) polypeptide from which it is derived. Thus, an ADF-3, ADF-4, MaSp I or MaSp II variant has a sequence identity of at least 50%, 51%, 52%, 53%, 54%, 55%, 56%, 57%, 58%, 59%, 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64%, 65%, 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or even 99.9% to the respective reference (wild-type) ADF-3, ADF-4, MaSp I or MaSp II polypeptide. Preferably, the sequence identity is over a continuous stretch of at least 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, or more amino acids, preferably over the whole length of the respective reference (wild-type) ADF-3, ADF-4, MaSp I or MaSp II polypeptide.

It is particularly preferred that the sequence identity is at least 80% over the whole length, is at least 85% over the whole length, is at least 90% over the whole length, is at least 95% over the whole length, is at least 98% over the whole length, or is at least 99% over the whole length of the respective reference (wild-type) ADF-3, ADF-4, MaSp I or MaSp II polypeptide. It is further particularly preferred that the sequence identity is at least 80% over a continuous stretch of at least 20, 30, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, or 300 amino acids, is at least 85% over a continuous stretch of at least 20, 30, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, or 300 amino acids, is at least 90% over a continuous stretch of at least 20, 30, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, or 300 amino acids, is at least 95% over a continuous stretch of at least 20, 30, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, or 300 amino acids, is at least 98% over a continuous stretch of at least 20, 30, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, or 300 amino acids, or is at least 99% over a continuous stretch of at least 20, 30, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, or 300 amino acids of the respective reference (wild-type) ADF-3, ADF-4, MaSp I or MaSp II polypeptide.

A fragment (or deletion variant) of the ADF-3 (SEQ ID NO: 1) polypeptide has preferably a deletion of up to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 120, 150, 170, 200, 220, 250, 270, 300, 320, 350, 370, 400, 420, 450, 470, 500, 520, 550, 570, 600, or 610 amino acids at its N-terminus and/or at its C-terminus. The deletion can also be internally.

A fragment (or deletion variant) of the ADF-4 (SEQ ID NO: 2) polypeptide has preferably a deletion of up to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 120, 150, 170, 200, 220, 250, 270, 300, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, or 390 amino acids at its N-terminus and/or at its C-terminus. The deletion can also be internally.

A fragment (or deletion variant) of the MaSp I (SEQ ID NO: 43) polypeptide has preferably a deletion of up to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 620, 640, 660, 670, 680, or 690 amino acids at its N-terminus and/or at its C-terminus. The deletion can also be internally.

A fragment (or deletion variant) of the MaSp II (SEQ ID NO: 44) polypeptide has preferably a deletion of up to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70,

75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 520, 540, 560, or 570 amino acids at its N-terminus and/or at its C-terminus. The deletion can also be internally.

Additionally, the ADF-3, ADF-4, MaSp I or MaSp II variant or fragment is only regarded as an ADF-3, ADF-4, MaSp I or MaSp II variant or fragment within the context of the present invention, if the changes with respect to the amino acid sequence on which the variant or fragment is based do not negatively affect the ability of the silk particle comprising the silk polypeptide to be loaded with a compound. Preferably, the silk particle comprising the silk polypeptide which comprises the ADF-3, ADF-4, MaSp I or MaSp II variant or fragment is capable of being loaded with a compound so that at least 20%, preferably at least 40%, more preferably at least 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, or 95% of the loaded compound is located within the matrix of the silk particle. The skilled person can readily determine the "loading" of a silk particle (e.g. via UV-Vis-spectroscopy), in particular the percentage of the compound which is located within the matrix of silk particles (see, for example, experimental section).

Preferably, the concentration of the silk polypeptide, more preferably spider silk polypeptide, in the aqueous solution is of between 0.01 wt %/vol and 30 wt %/vol, more preferably 0.1 wt %/vol and 30 wt %/vol, and most preferably between 1 wt %/vol and 20 wt %/vol, e.g. 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05, 0.06, 0.07, 0.08, 0.09, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, or 30 wt %/vol.

In preferred embodiments, aggregation is triggered by pH-shift, ion exchange, shear forces, the addition of an alcohol or a lyotropic salt or by a combination thereof. More preferably, the pH-shift is achieved by lowering the pH of the aqueous silk solution, preferably spider silk solution. Even more preferred is a pH of less than 4, less than 3, less than 2 and most preferred of about 1. Preferred alcohols for triggering aggregation are selected from the group consisting of methanol, ethanol, and isopropanol. In a preferred embodiment, the alcohol is methanol. Preferably, aggregation may be triggered by the addition of ions, which generally leads to the salting-out of proteins. In particular, structural formation of the unfolded proteins may thereby be induced. The salting out-properties of ions are generally described by the Hofmeister series. The "Hofmeister series" or "lyotropic series" is a classification of ions in order of their ability to change water structure. The effects of these changes were first worked out by Franz Hofmeister, who studied the effects of cations and anions on the solubility of proteins. Thereafter, anions appear to have a larger effect than cations, and are usually ordered $F^- > SO_4^{2-} > HPO_4^{2-} > acetate > Cl^- > NO_3^- > Br^- > ClO_3^- > I^- > ClO_4^-$. The order of cations is usually given as $NH_4^+ > K^+ > Na^+ > Li^+ > Mg^{2+} > Ca^{2+} > guanidinium$. Generally any lyotropic salt can be used to trigger aggregation of silk polypeptides, e.g. spider silk polypeptides. Preferred lyotropic salts which can be used to trigger aggregation are selected from the group consisting of ammonium sulphate, sodium phosphate, potassium phosphate and carbonate salts such as ammonium carbonate, sodium carbonate or potassium carbonate. In further preferred embodiments the lyotropic salt is selected from the group consisting of ammonium sulphate, sodium phosphate, and potassium phosphate. Preferably, the concentration of the lyotropic salt is of between about 400 mM and about 3 M, preferably about 1 to about 2 M, most preferably about 2 M, e.g. 400 mM, 500 mM, 600 mM, 700 mM, 800 mM, 900 mM, 1 M, 1.5 M, 2 M, 2.5 M, or 3 M.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the compound is a pharmaceutically active compound, a cosmetic substance, an agricultural substance, a chemoattractant, a chemorepel-

lent, an anti-fungal substance, an anti-bacterial substance, a nutrient, a dietary supplement, a dye, a fragrance or an agent selected from the group consisting of hemostatic agents, growth stimulating agents, inflammatory agents, anti-fouling agents, antimicrobial agents and UV protecting agents.

Preferably, the compound has an overall positive net charge. The terms "positive charge" and "cationic" can be used interchangeably. As will be shown in detail in the examples, especially positively charged compounds are well-suited for the loading of silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles. As used herein, "positive charge" means that the compound possesses at least one elementary charge of a proton. The skilled person knows that the presence of at least one charge of a water-soluble compound is dependent on factors such as the pK_a -value of the compound and the pH of the aqueous solvent.

As used herein, the term " pK_a -value", (also known as acidity constant, or acid-ionization constant) is a quantitative measure of the strength of an acid in solution. It is derived from the dissociation constant K_a which describes the equilibrium for a chemical reaction known as dissociation in the context of an acid-base reaction. Due to the many orders of magnitude spanned by K_a values, a logarithmic measure of the acid dissociation constant is more commonly used in practice. The larger the value pK_a the smaller the extent of dissociation and the less strong is an acid. Accordingly, the pK_b value describes the strength of a base in solution.

In aqueous solutions the pK_a -value may give an indication whether a compound has a positive charge or not. Preferably the compound possesses a positive net charge at the pH used for the loading step.

Various other methods for determining or measuring the net charge of a compound are known to one of skill in the art. For example, the net charge can typically be measured using electrophoretic methods. The charge of a molecule in aqueous solution may also be predicted using suitable software such as ACD/ChemSketch (available at Advanced Chemistry Development, ACD/labs, <http://www.acdlabs.com>).

The person skilled in the art also knows how to determine which compounds are suitable for loading, i.e. whether a compound of interest possesses at least one positive charge at the pH of the aqueous solution used for loading the particles. As will be clear from the description below and in the examples, methods for assessing whether a compound is suitable for loading of the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, according to the invention include titration methods and the measurement of the zeta-potential during titration.

If the compound is a peptide or a protein or any other amphiphilic compound, the presence of an overall positive net charge is dependent on the isoelectric point (pI) value of the compound. The isoelectric point, sometimes abbreviated IEP, is the pH at which a particular molecule or surface carries no net electrical charge. For example, amphoteric molecules or zwitterions contain both positive and negative charges depending on the functional groups present in the molecule. The net charge on the molecule is affected by pH of their surrounding environment and can become more positively or negatively charged due to the loss or gain of protons. The pI the pH value at which the molecule carries no electrical charge or the negative and positive charge are equal.

Methods for determining whether a peptide at a certain pH has a predominant net charge are known in the art. For example, suitable tools for calculating the pI value of proteins or peptides are provided by ExPasyProteomic server (www.expasy.ch). The program "Compute pI/Mw" is a tool which allows the computation of the theoretical pI (isoelectric point) and Mw (molecular weight) for a list of database

entries (UniProtKnowledgebase (Swiss-prot or TrEMBL)) or for user entered sequences. Prediction of pI values are also described in Bjellqvist et al. (1993) and Gasteiger et al. (2005) [Bjellqvist, B., The focusing positions of polypeptides in immobilized pH gradients can be predicted from their amino acid sequences. Electrophoresis 1993, 14, 1023-1031. Gasteiger E., Protein Identification and Analysis Tools on the ExPASy Server, (In) John M. Walker (ed): *The Proteomics Protocols Handbook*, Humana Press (2005).]

In further specific embodiments, the compound is able to permeate into the silk matrix, preferably spider silk matrix, by electrostatic interaction and/or diffusion. It has to be understood that the charged compound is attracted by an overall negative net charge of the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles. Due to the attraction based on the presence of opposite charges, the compound is capable of adhering to the surface of the silk particle, e.g. spider silk particle, and diffusing into the silk matrix, e.g. spider silk matrix. Generally the repulsion or attraction of charges in colloidal systems can be explained with the zeta potential. Within the context of the present invention, a positively charged compound is of permeating into the silk matrix, e.g. spider silk matrix, by electrostatic interaction when the zeta potential of the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, is essentially negative.

Naturally, the one or more silk polypeptides, e.g. spider silk polypeptides, of the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, possess at least one negative charge at the carboxyl terminus. As used herein, the terms "negatively charged" and "anionic" can be used interchangeably. The person skilled in the art also knows how to select appropriate amino acid sequences in order obtain a polypeptide having an overall negative net charge. For example, this can be achieved by selecting sequences comprising negatively charged amino acids. A suitable negatively charged silk polypeptide, particularly spider silk polypeptide, is for example C₁₆ which comprises 16 repeats of the sequence of module C (SEQ ID NO: 21) or variants thereof. In preferred embodiments, the compound has a neutral or alkaline nature.

As used herein, the terms "pharmaceutical active compound", "drug", "pharmaceutical agent", "therapeutic agent" or "bioactive compound/agent" may be used interchangeably and refer to any physical, chemical or biological substance which may be used in the treatment, cure, prophylaxis, prevention, or diagnosis of a pathological condition, e.g. a disease or disorder, or which may be used to otherwise enhance physical, psychical or mental well-being. Accordingly, pharmaceutically active compounds envisaged in the context of the present invention include any compound with therapeutic or prophylactic effects. For example, it can be a compound that affects or participates in tissue growth, cell growth, cell differentiation, a compound that is able to invoke a biological action such as an immune response, or a compound that can play any other role in one or more biological processes.

The therapeutic agent can be, but is not limited to, an antimicrobial agent, an antibiotic, an anti-viral agent, antifungal agent, an urinary tract antiseptic, an agent for treating anaerobic infections, an agent for treating tuberculosis, an agent for treating leprosy, an agent for treating amebiasis, an anti-malarial agent, an anti-helminthiasis agent, an anti-gout agent, a thrombin inhibitors, an antithrombogenic agent, a thrombolytic agent, fibrinolytic agent, a vasospasm inhibitor, a vasodilator, an antihypertensive agent, an antihypotensive agent, an inhibitors of surface glycoprotein receptor, anti-platelet agent, an antimitotic, an actin inhibitors, a microtubule inhibitor, an anti secretory agent, a remodeling inhibitor, an antimetabolite, an antiproliferative (including anti-angiogenesis agents), an immunosuppressive agents, a growth hor-

mone antagonist, a growth factor, a dopamine agonist, a radiotherapeutic agent, an extracellular matrix component, an ACE inhibitor, a free radical scavenger, a chelator, an antioxidant, an antipolymerase, a photodynamic therapy agent, a centrally active muscle relaxant, an opioid agonist, a non-opioid analgesic, a non-steroid anti-inflammatory agent, an antimigraine agent, a Cox-II inhibitor, an antiemetic, a β -adrenergic blocker, a Ca²⁺-channel blocker, an anticonvulsant, an antidepressant, an anticancer agent, an agent for treating or preventing urinary incontinence (UI), an agent for treating or preventing an ulcer, an agent for treating or preventing infectious bursal disease (IBD), an agent for treating or preventing irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), an agent for treating addictive disorder, an agent for treating Parkinson's disease and parkinsonism, an agent for treating anxiety, an agent for treating epilepsy, an agent for treating a stroke, an agent for treating a seizure, an agent for treating a pruritic condition, an agent for treating psychosis, an agent for treating Huntington's chorea, an agent for treating amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), an agent for treating a cognitive disorder, an agent for treating a migraine, an agent for treating vomiting, an agent for treating dyskinesia, or an agent for treating depression, an anorexic, an antacid, antiacne agents, an antiallergic, an anti-anginal agent, an antiarrhythmic, an antiasthmatic, an anti-baldness agent, anticholinergic agent, an anticoagulant and blood thinner, anticolitis agent, an anticystitis agent, an antidiabetic agent, an antidiarrheal, an antidiuretic, an anti-flatulent, an antiglaucoma agent, an antihistaminic, an antipneumonia agent, an antiobesity agent, an antipsoriatics, antipsychotic, an antipyretic, antirheumatic, antitussive, a bone densifier, a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor, a cardiotonic, a contraceptive, a decongestant, a diuretic, a CNS stimulant, dopamine receptor antagonist, HMG CoA reductase inhibitor, a phosphodiesterase inhibitor, a hormone, a hormone antagonist, a hematopoietic agent, an immunomodulator, an immunosuppressant, a laxative, an agent for treating multiple sclerosis, a sedative, a serotonin uptake inhibitor, and mixtures thereof.

Examples of useful antimicrobial agents belong to, but are not limited to, the group of antibiotics comprising ampicillin, nafcillin, amoxicillin, oxacillin, azlocillin, penicillin G, carbenicillin, penicillin V, dicloxacillin, phenethicillin, floxacillin, piperacillin, mecillinam, sulbenicillin, methicillin, icarcillin, mezlocillin, cephalosporins such as cefaclor, cephalothin, cefadroxil, cephapirin, cefamandole, cephadrine, cefatrizine, cefsulodine, cefazolin, ceftazidim, ceforanide, ceftriaxon, cefoxitin, cefuroxime, cephacetrile, lammoxef, or cephalixin, aminoglycosides such as amikacin, neomycin, dibekacyn, kanamycin, gentamycin, netilmycin or tobramycin, macrolides such as amphotericin B, novobiocin, bacitracin, nystatin, clindamycin, polymyxins, colistin, rovamycin, erythromycin, spectinomycin, lincomycin or vancomycin, tetracyclines such as chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, demeclocycline, rolitetracycline, doxycycline, tetracycline, minocycline, chloramphenicol, rifamycin, rifampicin and thiamphenicol.

Examples of useful antifungal agents belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising amphotericin B, ketoconazole, clotrimazole, miconazole, econazole, natamycin, flucytosine, nystatine and griseofulvin.

Examples of useful antiviral agents belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising aciclovir, idoxuridine, amantidine, methisazone, cytarabine, vidarabine and ganciclovir.

Examples of useful urinary tract antiseptics belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising methanamine, qui-

nolones such as norfloxacin or cinoxacin, nalidixic acid, and nitro-compounds such as nitrofurantoin, nitrofurantoin or oxolinic acid.

An example of an agent for treating anaerobic infections belong to, but is not limited to, metronidazole.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating tuberculosis belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising aminosalicyclic acid, isoniazide, cycloserine, rifampicine, ethambutol, tiocarlide, ethionamide and viomycin.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating leprosy belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising amithiozone, rifampicine, clofazimine, sodium sulfoxone and diaminodiphenylsulfone (DDS, dapsone).

Examples of useful chemotherapeutics for treatment of amebiasis belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising chloroquine, iodoquinol, clioquinol, metronidazole, dehydroemetine, paromomycin, diloxanide, furoatetinidazole and emetine.

Examples of useful anti-malarial agents belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising chloroquine, pyrimethamine, hydroxychloroquine, quinine, mefloquine, sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine, pentamidine, sodium suramin, primaquine, trimethoprim and proguanil.

Examples of useful anti-helminthiasis agents belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising antimony potassium tartrate, niridazole, antimony sodium dimercaptosuccinate, oxamniquine, bephenium, piperazine, dichlorophen, praziquantel, diethylcarbamazine, pyrantel pamoate, hycanthone, pyrivium pamoate, levamisole, stibophen, mebendazole, tetramisole, metrifonate, thiobendazole and niclosamide.

Examples of useful anti-gout agents belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising colchicine and allopurinol.

Examples of useful local anesthetics belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising articaine, mepivacaine, bupivacaine, prilocalne, etidocaine, procaine, lidocaine or tetracaine.

Examples of useful centrally active muscle relaxants belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising baclofen, carisoprodol, chlormezanone, chlorzoxazone, cyclobenzaprine, dantrolene, diazepam, febarbamate, mefenoxalone, mephenesin, metoxalone, methocarbamol or tolperisone.

Examples of useful thyroid drugs in therapy belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising levothyronine and liothyronine.

Examples of useful anti-thyroid drugs belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising carbimazole, methimazole, methylthiouracil and propylthiouracil.

Examples of useful opioid agonists belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising alfentanil, allylprodine, alphaprodine, anileridine, benzylmorphine, bezitramide, buprenorphine, butorphanol, clonitazene, codeine, desomorphine, dextromoramide, dezocine, diampromide, diamorphine, dihydrocodeine, dihydromorphine, dimenoxadol, dimepheptanol, dimethylthiambutene, dioxaphetyl butyrate, dipipanone, eptazocine, ethoheptazine, ethylmethylthiambutene, ethylmorphine, etonitazene fentanyl, heroin, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, hydroxypethidine, isomethadone, ketobemidone, levorphanol, levophenacymorphan, lofentanil, meperidine, meptazinol, metazocine, methadone, metopon, morphine, myrophine, nalbuphine, narceine, nicomorphine, norlevorphanol, normethadone, nalorphine, normorphine, norpipanone, opium, oxycodone, oxymorphone, papavereturn, pentazocine, phenadoxone, phenomorphine, phenazocine, phenoperidine, piminodine, piritramide, proheptazine, promedol, properidine, propiram, pro-

oxyphene, sufentanil, tilidine, tramadol, pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof, and mixtures thereof.

Examples of useful non-opioid analgesics belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, such as aspirin, ibuprofen, diclofenac, naproxen, benoxaprofen, flurbiprofen, fenoprofen, flubufen, ketoprofen, indoprofen, piroprofen, carprofen, oxaprozin, pramoprofen, muprofen, trioxaprofen, suprofen, aminoprofen, tiaprofenic acid, fluprofen, bucloxic acid, indomethacin, sulindac, tolmetin, zomepirac, tiopinac, zidometacin, acemetacin, fentiazac, clidanac, oxpinac, mefenamic acid, meclofenamic acid, flufenamic acid, niflumic acid, tolfenaric acid, diflusal, flufenisal, piroxicam, sudoxicam, and isoxicam.

Examples of other suitable non-opioid analgesics belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising analgesics, antipyretics, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs such as salicylic acid derivatives, including aspirin, sodium salicylate, choline magnesium trisalicylate, salsalate, diflunisal, salicylsalicylic acid, sulfasalazine, and olsalazin; para-aminophenol derivatives including acetaminophen and phenacetin; indole and indene acetic acids, including indomethacin, sulindac, and etodolac; heteroaryl acetic acids, including tolmetin, diclofenac, and ketorolac; anthranilic acids (fenamates), including mefenamic acid and meclofenamic acid, enolic acids, including oxicams (piroxicam, tenoxicam), and pyrazolidinediones (phenylbutazone, oxyphenanthazone), and alkanones, including nabumetone.

Examples of useful Cox-II inhibitors belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising rofecoxib and celecoxib.

Examples of useful antimigraine agents belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising alpropride, bromocriptine, dihydroergotamine, dolasetron, ergocornine, ergocornine, ergocryptine, ergonovine, ergot, ergotamine, flumetoxone acetate, fonazine, ketanserin, lisuride, lomerizine, methylegonovine, methysergide, metoprolol, naratriptan, oxetorone, pizotyline, propranolol, risperidone, rizatriptan, sumatriptan, timolol, trazodone, zolmitriptan, and mixtures thereof.

Examples of useful antiemetic agents belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising metoclopramide, domperidone, prochlorperazine, promethazine, chlorpromazine, trimethobenzamide, ondansetron, granisetron, hydroxyzine, acetylleucine monoethanolamine, alizapride, azasetron, benzquinamide, bétanautine, bromopride, buclizine, clebopride, cyclizine, dimenhydrinate, diphenidol, dolasetron, meclizine, methallatal, metopimazine, nabilone, oxypemdy, pipamazine, scopolamine, sulpiride, tetrahydrocannabinol, thiethylperazine, thioproperazine, tropisetron, and mixtures thereof.

Examples of useful β -adrenergic blockers belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising acebutolol, alprenolol, amosulablol, arotinolol, atenolol, befunolol, betaxolol, bevantolol, bisoprolol, bopindolol, bucumolol, bufetolol, bufuralol, bunitrolol, bupranolol, butidine hydrochloride, butofilolol, carazolol, carteolol, carvedilol, celiprolol, cetaamolol, cloranolol, dilevalol, epanolol, esmolol, indenolol, labetalol, levobunolol, mepindolol, metipranolol, metoprolol, moprolol, nadolol, nadoxolol, nebivolol, nifenalol, nipradilol, oxprenolol, penbutolol, pindolol, practolol, prone-thalol, propranolol, sotalol, sulfinalol, talinolol, tertatolol, tilisolol, timolol, toliprolol, and xibenolol.

Examples of useful anticonvulsants belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising acetylpheneturide, albutoin, aloxidone, aminoglutethimide, 4-amino-3-hydroxybutyric acid, atrolactamide, beclamide, buramate, calcium bromide, carbamazepine, cinromide, clomethiazole, clonazepam,

decimemide, diethadione, dimethadione, doxenitroin, eterobarb, ethadione, ethosuximide, ethotoin, felbamate, fluoresone, gabapentin, 5-hydroxytryptophan, lamotrigine, magnesium bromide, magnesium sulfate, mephényloin, mephobarbital, metharbital, methetoin, methsuximide, 5-methyl-5-(3-phenanthryl)-hydantoin, 3-methyl-5-phenylhydantoin, narcobarbital, nimetazepam, nitrazepam, oxcarbazepine, paramethadione, phenacemide, phenetharbital, pheneturide, phenobarbital, phensuximide, phenylmethylbarbituric acid, phenyloin, phethenylate sodium, potassium bromide, pregabalin, primidone, progabide, sodium bromide, solanum, strontium bromide, suclofenide, sulthiame, tetrantoin, tiagabine, topiramate, trimethadione, valproic acid, valpromide, vigabatrin, and zonisamide.

Examples of useful antidepressants belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising binedaline, caroxazone, citalopram, (S)-citalopram, dimethazan, fencamine, indalpine, indeloxazine hydrochloride, nefopam, nomifensine, oxitriptan, oxyperline, paroxetine, sertraline, thiazesim, trazodone, benmoxine, iproclozide, iproniazid, isocarboxazid, nialamide, octamoxin, phenelzine, cotinine, rolicyprine, rolipram, maprotiline, metralindole, mianserin, mirtazepine, adinazolam, amitriptyline, amitriptylinoxide, amoxapine, butriptyline, clomipramine, demexiptiline, desipramine, dibenzepin, dimetacrine, dothiepin, doxepin, fluacizine, imipramine, imipramine N-oxide, iprindole, lofepramine, melitracen, metapramine, nortriptyline, noxiptilin, opipramol, pizotyline, propizepine, protriptyline, quinupramine, tianepetine, trimipramine, adrafinil, benactyzine, bupropion, butacetin, dioxadrol, duloxetine, etoperidone, febarbamate, femoxetine, fempentadiol, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, hematoporphyrin, hypericin, levophacetoperane, medifoxamine, milnacipran, minaprine, moclobemide, nefazodone, oxaflozane, piberaline, prolintane, pyrisuccideanol, ritanserine, roxindole, rubidium chloride, sulpiride, tandospirone, thozalinone, tofenacin, toloxatone, tranlycypromine, L-tryptophan, venlafaxine, viloxazine, and zimeldine.

Examples of useful Ca^{2+} -channel blockers belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising bepridil, clentiazem, diltiazem, fendiline, gellapamil, mibefradil, prenylamine, semotiadil, terodiline, verapamil, amlodipine, aranidipine, barnidipine, benidipine, cilnidipine, efonidipine, elgodipine, felodipine, isradipine, lacidipine, lercanidipine, manidipine, nicardipine, nifedipine, nilvadipine, nimodipine, nisoldipine, nitrendipine, cinnarizine, flunarizine, lidoflazine, lomerizine, bencyclane, etafenone, fantofarone, and perhexylene.

Examples of useful anticancer agents belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising acivicin, aclarubicin, acodazole hydrochloride, acronine, adozelesin, aldesleukin, altretamine, ambomycin, ametantrone acetate, aminoglutethimide, amsacrine, anastrozole, anthramycin, asparaginase, asperlin, azacitidine, azetepa, azotomycin, batimastat, benzodepa, bicalutamide, bisantrene hydrochloride, bisnafide dimesylate, bizelesin, bleomycin sulfate, brequinar sodium, broprimine, busulfan, cactinomycin, calusterone, caracemide, carbetimer, carboplatin, carmustine, carubicin hydrochloride, carzelesin, cedefingol, chlorambucil, cirolemycin, cisplatin, cladribine, crisanol mesylate, cyclophosphamide, cytarabine, dacarbazine, dactinomycin, daunorubicin hydrochloride, decitabine, dexormaplatin, dezaguanine, dezaguanine mesylate, diaziquone, docetaxel, doxorubicin, doxorubicin hydrochloride, droloxifene, droloxifene citrate, dromostanolone propionate, duazomycin, edatrexate, eflornithine hydrochloride, elsamitracin, enloplatin, enpromate, epipropidine, epirubicin hydrochloride, erbulozole, esorubicin hydrochloride, estramustine, estramustine phosphate sodium, etanidazole, etoposide, etoposide phosphate, eto-

prine, fadrozole hydrochloride, fazarabine, fenretinide, floxuridine, fludarabine phosphate, fluorouracil, fluorocitabine, fosquidone, fostriecin sodium, gemcitabine, gemcitabine hydrochloride, hydroxyurea, idarubicin hydrochloride, ifosfamide, ilmofofosine, interleukin II (including recombinant interleukin II or rIL2), interferon alpha-2a, interferon alpha-2b, interferon alpha-n1, interferon alpha-n3, interferon beta-I a, interferon gamma-I b, iproplatin, irinotecan hydrochloride, lanreotide acetate, letrozole, leuprolide acetate, liarozole hydrochloride, lometrexol sodium, lomustine, losoxantrone hydrochloride, masoprocol, maytansine, mechlorethamine hydrochloride, megestrol acetate, melengestrol acetate, melphalan, menogaril, mercaptopurine, methotrexate, methotrexate sodium, metoprine, meturedepa, mitindomide, mitocarcin, mitocromin, mitogillin, mitomalcin, mitomycin, mitosper, mitotane, mitoxantrone hydrochloride, mycophenolic acid, nocodazole, nogalamycin, ormaplatin, oxisuran, paclitaxel, pegaspargase, peliomycin, pentamustine, peplomycin sulfate, perfosfamide, pipobroman, pipsulfan, piroxantrone hydrochloride, plicamycin, plomestane, porfimer sodium, porfiromycin, prednimustine, procarbazine hydrochloride, puromycin, puromycin hydrochloride, pyrazofurin, riboprine, rogletimide, safingol, safingol hydrochloride, semustine, simtrazene, sparfosate sodium, sparsomycin, spirogermanium hydrochloride, spiromustine, spiroplatin, streptonigrin, streptozocin, sulofenur, talisomycin, tecogalan sodium, tegafur, teloxantrone hydrochloride, temoporfin, teniposide, teroxirone, testolactone, thiamiprine, thioguanine, thiotepa, tiazofurin, tirapazamine, toremifene citrate, trestolone acetate, triciribine phosphate, trimetrexate, trimetrexate glucuronate, triptorelin, tubulozole hydrochloride, uracil mustard, uredepa, vaporeotide, verteporfin, vinblastine sulfate, vincristine sulfate, vindesine, vindesine sulfate, vinepidine sulfate, vinylicinate sulfate, vinleurosine sulfate, vinorelbine tartrate, vinrosidine sulfate, vinzolidine sulfate, vorozole, zeniplatin, zinostatin, zorubicin hydrochloride.

Examples of other anti-cancer drugs belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising 20-epi-1,25 dihydroxyvitamin D3; 5-ethynyluracil; abiraterone; aclarubicin; acylfulvene; adecypenol; adozelesin; aldesleukin; ALL-TK antagonists; altretamine; ambamustine; amidox; amifostine; aminolevulinic acid; amrubicin; amsacrine; anagrelide; anastrozole; andrographolide; angiogenesis inhibitors; antagonist D; antagonist G; antarelix; anti-dorsalizing morphogenetic protein-1; antiandrogen, prostatic carcinoma; antiestrogen; antineoplaston; antisense oligonucleotides; aphidicolin glycinate; apoptosis gene modulators; apoptosis regulators; apurinic acid; ara-CDP-DL-PTBA; arginine deaminase; asulacrine; atamestane; atrimustine; axinastatin 1; axinastatin 2; axinastatin 3; azasetron; azatoxin; azatyrosine; baccatin III derivatives; balanol; batimastat; BCR/ABL antagonists; benzochlorins; benzoylstauropine; beta lactam derivatives; beta-alethine; betaclamycin B; betulinic acid; bFGF inhibitor; bicalutamide; bisantrene; bisaziridinylspermine; bisnafide; bistratene A; bizelesin; breflate; broprimine; budotitan; buthionine sulfoximine; calcipotriol; calphostin C; camptothecin derivatives; canarypox IL-2; capecitabine; carboxamide-amino-triazole; carboxyamidotriazole; CaRest M3; CARN 700; cartilage derived inhibitor; carzelesin; casein kinase inhibitors (ICOS); castanospermine; cecropin B; cetorelix; chlorins; chloroquinoline sulfonamide; cicaprost; cis-porphyrin; cladribine; clomifene analogues; clotrimazole; collismycin A; collismycin B; combretastatin A4; combretastatin analogue; conagenin; crambescidin 816; crisnatol; cryptophycin 8; cryptophycin A derivatives; curacin A; cyclopentantraquinones; cycloplatam; cypemycin; cytarabine ocfosfate; cytolytic factor; cytostatin; daclicximab;

decitabine; dehydrotidemnin B; deslorelin; dexamethasone; dexifosfamide; dexrazoxane; dexverapamil; diaziqune; didemnin B; didox; diethylnorspermine; dihydro-5-azacytidine; 9-dihydrotaxol; dioxamycin; diphenyl spiromustine; docetaxel; docosanol; dolasetron; doxifluridine; droloxifene; dronabinol; duocarmycin SA; ebselen; ecomustine; edelfosine; edrecolomab; eflornithine; elemene; emitefur; epirubicin; epristeride; estramustine analogue; estrogen agonists; estrogen antagonists; etanidazole; etoposide phosphate; exemestane; fadrozole; fazarabine; fenretinide; filgrastim; finasteride; flavopiridol; flezelastine; fluasterone; fludarabine; fluorodaunorubicin hydrochloride; forfenimex; formestane; fostriecin; fotemustine; gadolinium texaphyrin; gallium nitrate; galocitabine; ganirelix; gelatinase inhibitors; gemcitabine; glutathione inhibitors; hepsulfam; heregulin; hexamethylene bisacetamide; hypericin; ibandronic acid; idarubicin; idoxifene; idramantone; ilmofofosine; ilomastat; imidazoacridones; imiquimod; immunostimulant peptides; insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor inhibitor; interferon agonists; interferons; interleukins; iobenguane; iododoxorubicin; 4-ipomeanol; iroplact; irsogladine; isobengazole; isohomohalicondrin B; itasetron; jasplakinolide; kahalalide F; lamellarin-N triacetate; lanreotide; leinamycin; lenograstim; lentinan sulfate; leptolstatin; letrozole; leukemia inhibiting factor; leukocyte alpha interferon; leuprolide+estrogen+progesterone; leuporelin; levamisole; liarozole; linear polyamine analogue; lipophilic disaccharide peptide; lipophilic platinum compounds; lissoclinamide 7; lobaplatin; lombricine; lometrexol; lonidamine; losoxantrone; lovastatin; loxoribine; lurtotecan; lutetium texaphyrin; lysofylline; lytic peptides; maitansine; mannostatin A; marimastat; masoprocol; maspin; matrilysin inhibitors; matrix metalloproteinase inhibitors; menogaril; merbarone; meterelin; methioninase; metoclopramide; MIF inhibitor; mifepristone; miltefosine; mirimostim; mismatched double stranded RNA; mitoguanzone; mitolactol; mitomycin analogues; mitonafide; mitotoxin fibroblast growth factor-saporin; mitoxantrone; mofarotene; molgramostim; monoclonal antibody, human chorionic gonadotrophin; monophosphoryl lipid A+myobacterium cell wall sk; mopidamol; multiple drug resistance gene inhibitor; multiple tumor suppressor 1-based therapy; mustard anticancer agent; mycaperoxide B; mycobacterial cell wall extract; myriaporone; N-acetyldinaline; N-substituted benzamides; nafarelin; nagrestip; naloxone+pentazocine; napavin; naphterpin; nartograstim; nedaplatin; nemorubicin; neridronic acid; neutral endopeptidase; nilutamide; nisamycin; nitric oxide modulators; nitroxide antioxidant; nitrullyn; O6-benzylguanine; octreotide; okicenone; oligonucleotides; onapristone; ondansetron; ondansetron; oracin; oral cytokine inducer; ormaplatin; osaterone; oxaliplatin; oxaunomycin; paclitaxel; paclitaxel analogues; paclitaxel derivatives; palauamine; palmitoylrhizoxin; pamidronic acid; panaxytriol; panomifene; parabactin; pazelliptine; pegaspargase; peldesine; pentosan polysulfate sodium; pentostatin; pentozole; perflubron; perfosfamide; perillyl alcohol; phenazinomycin; phenylacetate; phosphatase inhibitors; picibanil; pilocarpine hydrochloride; pirarubicin; piritrexim; placetin A; placetin B; plasminogen activator inhibitor; platinum complex; platinum compounds; platinum-triamine complex; porfimer sodium; porfirimycin; prednisone; propyl bis-acridone; prostaglandin J2; proteasome inhibitors; protein A-based immune modulator; protein kinase C inhibitor; protein kinase C inhibitors; microalgal; protein tyrosine phosphatase inhibitors; purine nucleoside phosphorylase inhibitors; purpurins; pyrazoloacridine; pyridoxylated hemoglobin polyoxyethylene conjugate; raf antagonists; raltitrexed; ramosetron; ras farnesyl protein transferase inhibitors; ras

inhibitors; ras-GAP inhibitor; retelliptine demethylated; rhodium Re 186 etidronate; rhizoxin; ribozymes; RII retinamide; rogletimide; rohitukine; romurtide; roquinimex; rubiginone B1; ruboxyl; safingol; saintopin; SarCNU; sarcophytol A; sargramostim; Sdi 1 mimetics; semustine; senescence derived inhibitor 1; sense oligonucleotides; signal transduction inhibitors; signal transduction modulators; single chain antigen binding protein; sizofuran; sobuzoxane; sodium borocaptate; sodium phenylacetate; solverol; somatomedin binding protein; sonermin; sparfosic acid; spicamycin D; spiromustine; splenopentin; spongistatin 1; squalamine; stem cell inhibitor; stem-cell division inhibitors; stipiamide; stromelysin inhibitors; sulfinosine; superactive vasoactive intestinal peptide antagonist; suradista; suramin; swainsonine; synthetic glycosaminoglycans; tallimustine; tamoxifen methiodide; taumustine; tazarotene; tecogalan sodium; tegafur; tellurapyrylium; telomerase inhibitors; temoporfin; temozolomide; teniposide; tetrachlorodecaoxide; tetrazomine; thaliblastine; thiocoraline; thrombopoietin; thrombopoietin mimetic; thymalfasin; thymopoietin receptor agonist; thymotrinan; thyroid stimulating hormone; tin ethyl etiopurpurin; tirapazamine; titanocene bichloride; topsentin; toremifene; totipotent stem cell factor; translation inhibitors; tretinoin; triacetyluridine; tricyribine; trimetrexate; triptorelin; tropisetron; turosteride; tyrosine kinase inhibitors; typhostins; UBC inhibitors; ubenimex; urogenital sinus-derived growth inhibitory factor; urokinase receptor antagonists; vapreotide; variolin B; vector system, erythrocyte gene therapy; velaresol; veramine; verdins; verteporfin; vinorelbine; vinxaltine; vitaxin; vorozole; zanoterone; zeniplatin; zilascorb; and zinostatin stimalamer.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating or preventing UI belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising propantheline, imipramine, hyoscyamine, oxybutynin, and dicyclomine.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating or preventing an ulcer belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising antacids such as aluminum hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, sodium bicarbonate, and calcium bicarbonate; sucralfate; bismuth compounds such as bismuth subsalicylate and bismuth subcitrate; H₂ antagonists such as cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine, and nizatidine; H⁺, K⁺-ATPase inhibitors such as omeprazole, lansoprazole, and pantoprazole; carbenoxolone; misoprostol; and antibiotics such as tetracycline, metronidazole, timidazole, clarithromycin, and amoxicillin.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating or preventing IBD belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising anticholinergic drugs; diphenoxylate; loperamide; deodorized opium tincture; codeine; broad-spectrum antibiotics such as metronidazole; sulfasalazine; olsalazine; mesalamine; prednisone; azathioprine; mercaptopurine; and methotrexate.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating or preventing IBS include belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising propantheline; muscarine receptor antagonists such as pirenzapine, methoctramine, ipratropium, tiotropium, scopolamine, methscopolamine, homatropine, homatropine methylbromide, and methantheline; and anti-diarrheal drugs such as diphenoxylate and loperamide.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating or preventing an addictive disorder belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising methadone, desipramine, amantadine, fluoxetine, buprenorphine, an opiate agonist, 3-phenoxypyridine, levomethadyl acetate hydrochloride, and serotonin antagonists.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating or preventing Parkinson's disease and parkinsonism belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising carbidopa/levodopa, pergolide, bromocriptine, ropinirole, pramipexole, entacapone, tolcapone, selegiline, amantadine, diphenhydramine, apomorphine, ethopropazine, benztropine mesylate, lergotril, biperiden, lisuride, metixen, chlorphenoxamine, orphenadrine, cycrimine, procyclidine, dextetamide, trihexyphenidyl, and trihexyphenidyl hydrochloride.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating or preventing anxiety belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising benzodiazepines, such as alprazolam, brotizolam, chlorthalidoxepoxide, clobazam, clonazepam, clorazepate, demoxepam, diazepam, estazolam, flumazenil, flurazepam, halazepam, lorazepam, midazolam, nitrazepam, nordazepam, oxazepam, prazepam, quazepam, temazepam, and triazolam; non-benzodiazepine agents, such as buspirone, gepirone, ipsapirone, tiotropirone, zolpicone, zolpidem, and zaleplon; tranquilizers, such as barbituates, e.g., amobarbital, aprobarbital, butabarbital, butalbital, mephobarbital, methohexital, pentobarbital, phenobarbital, secobarbital, and thiopental; and propanediol carbamates, such as meprobamate and tybamate.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating or preventing epilepsy belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising carbamazepine, ethosuximide, gabapentin, lamotrigine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, primidone, valproic acid, trimethadione, benzodiazepines, gabapentin, lamotrigine, γ -vinyl GABA, acetazolamide, and felbamate.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating or preventing stroke belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising anticoagulants such as heparin, agents that break up clots such as streptokinase or tissue plasminogen activator, agents that reduce swelling such as mannitol or corticosteroids, and acetylsalicylic acid.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating or preventing a seizure belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising carbamazepine, ethosuximide, gabapentin, lamotrigine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, primidone, valproic acid, trimethadione, benzodiazepines, gabapentin, lamotrigine, γ -vinyl GABA, acetazolamide, and felbamate.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating or preventing a pruritic condition belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising naltrexone; nalmeferene; danazol; tricyclics such as amitriptyline, imipramine, and doxepin; antidepressants such as those given below, menthol; camphor; phenol; pramoxine; capsaicin; tar; steroids; and antihistamines.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating or preventing psychosis belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising phenothiazines such as chlorpromazine hydrochloride, mesoridazine besylate, and thioridazine hydrochloride; thioxanthenes such as chlorprothixene and thiothixene hydrochloride; clozapine; risperidone; olanzapine; quetiapine; quetiapine fumarate; haloperidol; haloperidol decanoate; loxapine succinate; molindone hydrochloride; pimozide; and ziprasidone.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating or preventing Huntington's chorea belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising haloperidol and pimozide.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating or preventing ALS belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising baclofen, neurotrophic factors, riluzole, tizanidine, benzodiazepines such as clonazepam and dantrolene.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating or preventing cognitive disorders belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising agents for treating or preventing dementia such as tacrine; donepezil; ibuprofen; antipsychotic

drugs such as thioridazine and haloperidol; and antidepressant drugs such as those given above.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating or preventing a migraine belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising sumatriptan; methysergide; ergotamine; caffeine; and beta-blockers such as propranolol, verapamil, and divalproex.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating or preventing vomiting belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising 5-HT₃ receptor antagonists such as ondansetron, dolasetron, granisetron, and tropisetron; dopamine receptor antagonists such as prochlorperazine, thiethylperazine, chlorpromazine, metoclopramide, and domperidone; glucocorticoids such as dexamethasone; and benzodiazepines such as lorazepam and alprazolam.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating or preventing dyskinesia belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising reserpine and tetrabenazine.

Examples of useful therapeutic agents for treating or preventing depression belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising tricyclic antidepressants such as amitriptyline, amoxapine, bupropion, clomipramine, desipramine, doxepin, imipramine, maprotiline, nefazadone, nortriptyline, protriptyline, trazodone, trimipramine, and venlafaxine; selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors such as citalopram, (S)-citalopram, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine, and setraline; monoamine oxidase inhibitors such as isocarboxazid, pargyline, phenelzine, and tranylcypromine; and psychostimulants such as dextroamphetamine and methylphenidate.

Examples of other useful pharmaceutical compounds can belong to, but are not limited to, the group of corticosteroids comprising mineralocorticosteroids such as cortisol, desoxycorticosterone and fluorohydrocortisone, glucocorticosteroids such as beclomethasone, betamethasone, cortisone, dexamethasone, fluocinolone, fluocinonide, fluocortolone, fluorometholone, fluprednisolone, flurandrenolide, halcinonide, hydrocortisone, medrysone, methylprednisolone, paramethasone, prednisolone, prednisone and triamcinolone (acetoneide), androgens comprising androgenic steroids used in therapy such as danazole, fluoxymesterone, mesterolone, methyltestosterone, and testosterone and salts thereof, anabolic steroids used in therapy such as calusterone, nandrolone and salts thereof, dromostanolone, oxandrolone, ethylestrenol, oxymetholone, methandriol, stanozolol, methandrostenedione and testosterone, anti-androgens such as cyproterone acetate, estrogens comprising estrogenic steroids used in therapy such as diethylstilbestrol, estradiol, estriol, ethinylestradiol, mestranol or quinestrol, anti-estrogens such as chlorotrianisene, clomiphene, ethamoxypiphetol, nafoxidine and tamoxifen, progestins such as allylestrenol, desogestrel, dimethisterone, dydrogesterone, ethinylestrenol, ethisterone, ethynadiol diacetate, etynodiol, hydroxyprogesterone, levonorgestrel, lynestrenol, medroxyprogesterone, megestrol acetate, norethindrone, norethisterone, norethynodrel, norgestrel, and progesterone.

The pharmaceutical active compound can be also a peptide or protein, e.g. an enzyme such as lysozyme. The terms "peptide", "polypeptide" or "protein" may be used interchangeably. The methods to determine whether a peptide or a protein is suitable for loading, i.e. is water-soluble and/or carries a net charge at a given pH-value is known to one of skill in the art, e.g. described in F. Lottspeich/Z. Zorbas [Lottspeich, F.; Zorbas, H. (Hrsg.) *Bioanalytik Spektrum Akademischer Verlag*: Heidelberg, 1998]. Relatively small peptides may be referred to by the number of amino acids (e.g. di-, tri-, tetrapeptides). A peptide having a relatively small number of amide bonds may also be called an oligopeptide (up to 50 amino acids),

whereas a peptide with a relatively high number (more than 50 amino acids) may be called a polypeptide or protein. In addition to being a polymer of amino acid residues, certain proteins may further be characterized by the so called quaternary structure, a conglomerate of a number of polypeptides that are not necessarily chemically linked by amide bonds but are bonded by forces generally known to the skilled person, such as electrostatic forces and van-der-Waals forces. The term peptides, proteins or mixtures thereof as used herein is to include all above mentioned possibilities. Usually, the protein and/or peptide are selected on the basis of its biological activity.

Other examples of peptides or proteins or entities comprising peptides or proteins, which may advantageously be loaded onto and/or into the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, according to the invention belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising immunogenic peptides or immunogenic proteins which comprise the following:

Examples of useful toxins belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising diphtheria toxin and tetanus toxin.

Examples of useful viral surface antigens or parts of viruses belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising adenoviruses, Epstein-Barr Virus, Hepatitis A Virus, Hepatitis B Virus, Herpes viruses, HIV-1, HIV-2, HTLV-III, Influenzaviruses, Japanese encephalitis virus, Measles virus, Papilloma viruses, Paramyxoviruses, Polio Virus, Rabies, Virus, Rubella Virus, Vaccinia (Smallpox) viruses and Yellow Fever Virus.

Examples of useful proteins belong to, but are not limited to, the group of bacterial surface antigens or parts of bacteria such as *Bordetella pertussis*, *Helicobacter pylori*, *Clostridium tetani*, *Corynebacterium diphtheria*, *Escherichia coli*, *Haemophilus influenza*, *Klebsiella* species, *Legionella pneumophila*, *Mycobacterium bovis*, *Mycobacterium leprae*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, *Proteus* species, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Salmonella* species, *Shigella* species, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Vibrio cholera* or *Yersinia pestis*.

Examples of useful proteins belong to, but are not limited to, the group of surface antigens of parasites causing disease or portions of parasites such as *Plasmodium vivax* (malaria), *Plasmodium falciparum* (malaria), *Plasmodium ovale* (malaria), *Plasmodium malariae* (malaria), *Leishmania tropica* (leishmaniasis), *Leishmania donovani* (leishmaniasis), *Leishmania braziliensis* (leishmaniasis), *Trypanosoma rhodescense* (sleeping sickness), *Trypanosoma gambiense* (sleeping sickness), *Trypanosoma cruzi* (Chagas' disease), *Schistosoma mansoni* (schistosomiasis), *Schistosoma haematobium* (schistosomiasis), *Schistosoma japonicum* (schistosomiasis), *Trichinella spiralis* (trichinosis), *Strongyloides duodenale* (hookworm), *Ancylostoma duodenale* (hookworm), *Necator americanus* (hookworm), *Wucheria bancrofti* (filariasis), *Brugia malaya* (filariasis), *Loa loa* (filariasis), *Dipetalonema perstans* (filariasis), *Dracuncula medinensis* (filariasis), or *Onchocerca volvulus* (filariasis).

Examples of useful proteins belong to, but are not limited to, the group of antitoxins such as Botulinum antitoxin, diphtheria antitoxin, gas gangrene antitoxin and tetanus antitoxin. Examples of useful proteins belong to, but are not limited to, the group of antigens which elicit an immune response against foot and mouth disease. Examples of useful proteins belong to, but are not limited to, the group of hormones and growth factors such as follicle stimulating hormone, prolactin, angiogenin, epidermal growth factor, calcitonin, erythropoietin, thyrotropic releasing hormone, insulin, growth hormones, insulin-like growth factors 1 and 2, skeletal growth

factor, human chorionic gonadotropin, luteinizing hormone, nerve growth factor, adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH), luteinizing hormone releasing hormone (LHRH), parathyroid hormone (PTH), thyrotropic releasing hormone (TRH), vasopressin, cholecystokinin, and corticotropin releasing hormone; cytokines, such as interferons, interleukins, colony stimulating factors, and tumor necrosis factors: fibrinolytic enzymes, such as urokinase, kidney plasminogen activator; and clotting factors, such as Protein C, Factor VIII, Factor IX, Factor VII or Antithrombin III.

Examples of other proteins or peptides belong to, but are not limited to, the group of albumin, atrial natriuretic factor, renin, superoxide dismutase, alpha 1-antitrypsin, lung surfactant proteins, bacitracin, bestatin, cyclosporine, delta sleep-inducing peptide (DSIP), endorphins, glucagon, gramicidin, melanocyte inhibiting factors, neurotensin, oxytocin, somostatin, terprotide, serum thymide factor, thymosin, DDAVP, dermorphin, Met-enkephalin, peptidoglycan, satietin, thymopentin, fibrin degradation product, des-enkephalin-alpha-endorphin, gonadotropin releasing hormone, leuprolide, alpha-MSH or metkephamid.

Preferred useful therapeutic agents are selected from the group consisting of tetracaine, procaine, papaverine, epinephrine, propranolol, and ecthacridine lactate.

As used herein, the terms "cosmetic substances" and "cosmetic compounds" may be used interchangeably and designate substances intended mainly for external use on the human body or in the oral cavity for cleaning and personal hygiene to alter the appearance or body odor or to convey scent. In particular, it is meant that cosmetic substances are molecules which show a certain predictable effect. Such effect molecules can be for example proteinaceous molecules such as enzymes or non-proteinaceous molecules such as dyes, pigments, photoprotective agents, vitamins, provitamins, antioxidants, conditioners or compounds comprising metal ions.

Among the proteinaceous molecules enzymes and antibodies are preferred. Examples for useful belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising oxidases, peroxidases, proteases, glucanases, mutanase, tyrosinases, laccases, metal-binding enzymes, lactoperoxidase, lysozyme, aminoglycosidase, glucose oxidase, super oxide dismutase, photolyase, T4 endonuclease, catalase, thioredoxin or thioredoxin-reductase.

Also preferable are proteinaceous substances which do not possess an enzymatic function. Examples for non-enzymatic proteinaceous molecules belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising antimicrobial peptides, hydrophobins, collagen, proteins binding carotenoid, proteins binding heavy metals, proteins binding odorants, proteins binding cellulose, proteins binding starch or proteins binding keratin.

Examples of useful proteinaceous molecules belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising protein hydrolysates of plant or animal sources. For example, the protein hydrolysate can be of marine origin.

The cosmetic compound can further be a UV-protective filter. These are by definition organic substances which can absorb specific wavelengths in the range of UV-wavelengths. The absorbed energy can then emitted in form of longer wave radiation, e.g. heat.

Examples of suitable water-soluble UV-protective filters belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising to, 2-phenyl-benzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid and the alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, ammonium, alkylammonium, alkanolammonium and glucammonium salts thereof, sulfonic acid derivatives of benzophenones such as 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone-5-sulfonic acid and its salts, sulfonic acid deriva-

tives of 3-benzylidenecamphor such as 4-(2-oxo-3-bornylidene-methyl)benzenesulfonic acid and 2-methyl-5-(2-oxo-3-bornylidene)-sulfonic acid and salts thereof, esters of cinnamic acid such as 2-ethylhexyl 4-methoxycinnamate, isopentyl 4-methoxycinnamate or 2-ethylhexyl 2-cyano-3-phenylcinnamate (octocrylene), derivatives of benzophenone such as 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy-4'-methyl-benzophenone, 2,2'-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone or propane-1,3-diones such as 1-(4-tert-butylphenyl)-3-(4'-methoxyphenyl)propane-1,3-dione.

The cosmetic compound may also comprise a secondary protective agent of the antioxidant type which interrupts the photochemical reaction chain triggered by UV radiation when penetrating into the skin. Typical examples belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising super oxide dismutase, catalase, tocopherols (vitamin E), coenzyme Q10, ubiquinanes, quinones and ascorbic acid (vitamin C).

The cosmetic compound can also be a vitamin, a provitamin or precursors thereof. Examples belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising β -carotene (provitamin of vitamin A), ascorbic acid (vitamin C), tocopherols, the vitamins, provitamins or precursors of the vitamin B group or derivatives thereof such as vitamin B₁ (thiamine), vitamin B₂ (riboflavin) or the stereoisomer lyxoflavin, vitamin B₃ (nicotinic acid or nicotinamid), vitamin B₅ (panthothenic acid and panthenol) and derivatives thereof such as esters, ethers and cationically derivatized panthenol, derivatives of 2-furanone such as dihydro-3-hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl-2(3H)-furanone (pantolactone), 4-hydroxymethyl- γ -butyrolactone, 3,3-dimethyl-2-hydroxy- γ -butyrolactone and 2,5-dihydro-5-methoxy-2-furanone and stereoisomers thereof, vitamin B₆ such as derivatives of 5-hydroxymethyl-2-methylpyridin-3-ol (also known as pyridoxine, pyridoxamine or pyridoxal) and vitamin B₇ (biotin).

Examples of useful cosmetic compounds belong to, but are not limited to, the group of antioxidants, comprising amino acids such as tyrosine and cysteine and derivatives thereof, and tannins.

Examples of useful cosmetic compounds belong to, but are not limited to, the group of peroxide decomposers comprising pyridine-2-thiol-3-carboxylic acid, 2-methoxypyrimidinol-carboxylic acids, and 2-dimethylaminopyridinecarboxylic acids.

The cosmetic compound can also comprise dyes such as food dyes, semi-permanent dyes, reactive or oxidation dyes. Examples of useful dyes are for example described in Rowe Colour Index, 3rd edition, Society of Dyers and Colourists, Bradford, England, 1971.

As used herein, the terms "agricultural substance", "agricultural compound" and "agricultural active ingredient" can be used interchangeably and means chemicals (including veterinary medicines) used in the production of primary produce (farmed plants or animals). They are also used by home gardeners, and for the health of domestic animals such as cats and dogs. Agricultural compounds can be any natural or synthetic and include substances such as veterinary medicines, fertilisers and pesticides.

The agricultural active ingredient may be a pesticide, selected from the group such as insecticides, nematocides, fungicides and herbicides; and possibly molluscicides and rodenticides.

Examples of useful agricultural active ingredients belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising organophosphates, carbamates, benzimidazoles dicarboxamides, bipyridols, pyrethroids and chlorinated hydrocarbons.

Examples of useful organophosphates belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising azinphos methyl,

dimethoate, ethyl parathion, trichlorfon, dibrom, dimecron, mevinphos, and monocrotophos.

Examples of useful carbamates belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising methomyl, oxamyl, aldicarb, carbofuran, fenoxycarb, carbaryl, ethionocarb, and fenobucarb.

Examples of useful benzimidazole belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising as benomyl, carbendaz or thiophanate-methyl.

Examples of useful dicarboxamides belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising vinclozolin, iprodione, procymidone or captan.

Examples of useful bipyridols belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising paraquat and diquat.

The agricultural compound may also be a pyrethroid. Examples of useful pyrethroids belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising cypermethrin or a chlorinated hydrocarbon such as DDT, dicofol, heptachlor, endosulfan, chlordane, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, mirex, and pentachlorophenol.

The agricultural compound may also be a synthetic organic fertilizer such as urea.

The term "chemoattractant" means organic or inorganic substances possessing chemotaxis inducer effect in motile cells. Effects of chemoattractants are elicited via described or hypothetical chemotaxis receptors, the chemoattractant moiety of a ligand is target cell specific and concentration dependent. Most frequently investigated chemoattractants are formyl peptides and chemokines.

Chemokines are a family of small cytokines, or proteins secreted by cells. Proteins are classified as chemokines according to shared structural characteristics such as small size (8-10 kD in size); and the presence of four cysteine residues in conserved locations that are key to forming their 3-dimensional shape.

Examples of useful chemokines belong to, but are not limited to, the group of the chemokine family including CC-chemokines (or β -chemokines) such as I-309, MCP-1, MEP-1 α , MIP-1 β , RANTES, C10 (MRP-2), MARC (MCP-3), MCP-2, MRP-2, Eotaxin, MCP-5, MCP-4, HCC-1, Leukotactin-1, LEC (NCC-4), TARC, PARC, ELC, LARC, SLC, MDC, MPIF-1, Eotaxin-2, TECK, Eotaxin-3, CTACK or MEC, CXC chemokines (or α -chemokines) such as Gro- α , Gro- β , Gro- γ , PF-4, ENA-78, GCP-2, NAP-2, IL-8, MIG, IP-10, I-TAC, SDF-1, BCA-1, BRAK, Lungkine, SRPDOC or VCC-1, C-chemokines such as lymphotactin α and lymphotactin β , and CX₃C-chemokines such as fractalkine.

As used herein, "chemorepellents" are substances expressing adverse migratory effect. These are typically compounds capable of repelling (or chemorepelling) a eukaryotic cell with migratory capacity, i.e. a cell that can move away from a repellant stimulus.

Examples of useful chemorepellents belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising amino acids and chemokines such as IL-8 or SDF-1.

The terms "anti-fungal substance" or "fungicide" can be used interchangeably. By definition fungicides are chemical compounds which inhibit fungi or fungal spores. It is meant that fungicides are substances used both in agriculture and to fight fungal infections in animals (antifungal drug). Chemicals used to control oomycetes, which are not fungi, are also referred to as fungicides since oomycetes use the same mechanisms as fungi to infect plants.

Examples of used antifungal drugs belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising polyene antifungals such as natamycin, rimocidin, filipin, nystatin, amphotericin B or candicin, imidazoles such as miconazole, ketoconazole, clo-

trimazole, econazole, bifonazole, butaconazole, fenticonazole, isoconazole, oxiconazole, sertaconazole, sulconazole, tioconazole or gresofluin, thiazoles such as fluconazole, itraconazole, isavuconazole, ravuconazole, posaconazole, terconazole or voriconazole, thiazoles such as abafungin, allylamines such as terinafine, amorolfine, naftifine or bunafine, echinocandins such as anidulafungin, caspofungin or micafungin.

Examples of other anti-fungal drugs belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising ciclopirox olamine, tolnaftate, flucytosine, griseofluvin or haloprogin.

As used herein, a “nutrient” is a chemical that an organism needs to live and grow or a substance used in an organism’s metabolism which must be taken in from its environment. Organic nutrients include carbohydrates, fats, proteins (amino acids), and vitamins. Inorganic nutrients are dietary minerals, water, and oxygen. Preferred nutrients are macronutrients such as carbohydrates, amino acids or proteins and micronutrients such as vitamins.

Examples of useful carbohydrates belong to, but are not limited to, the group of monosaccharides such as, glyceraldehyde, erythrose, threose, ribose, arabinose, xylose, lyxose, allose, altrose, glucose, mannose, gulose, idose, galactose, talose, dihydroacetone, erythrulose, ribulose, xylulose, psicose, fructose, sorbose, tagatose or stereoisomers thereof, amino sugars such as galactosamine, glucosamine, sialic acid, N-acetylglucosamine, sulfosugars such as sulfoquinovose, disaccharides such as sucrose, lactulose, lactose, maltose, trehalose or maltobiose, or oligosaccharides such as Fructooligosaccharides (FOS), Galactooligosaccharides (GOS) or Mannan-oligosaccharides (MOS).

The terms “dietary supplement”, “food supplement” or “nutritional supplement” as used herein, refer to a preparation intended nutrients such as vitamins, minerals, fiber, fatty acids or amino acids, that are missing or are not consumed in sufficient quantity in a person’s diet. Depending on the country dietary supplements are either defined as foods or as drugs.

Examples of other dietary supplements belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising steroids such as dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), pregnenolone, or derivatives thereof, hormones such as melatonin, and other substances such as hydrazine sulfate, caffeine (1,3,7-trimethylxanthine), catechins, soy isoflavones, glucosamine, coenzyme-Q10, ephedrine-type alkaloids such as ephedra or ephedrine, synephrine, norephedrine, or pseudoeephedrine.

The term “dye” as used herein refers to a coloured substance having affinity to a substrate to which it is being applied. Dyes are generally applied in aqueous solution. In contrast, pigments are typically insoluble and possess no affinity to the substrate. Both dyes and pigments appear to be coloured because of their ability to absorb specific wavelength of light. The dye can be a naturally occurring or synthetic organic dye or a food dye.

Examples of useful dyes belong to, but are not limited to, the group of a acridine dyes such as acridine orange or acridine yellow, anthracinone dyes such as Alizarin, Anthrapurpurin, Carminic acid, Disperse Red 11, Disperse Red 9, Indathrene blue RS, Morindone, Oil blue 35, Oil blue A, Quinizarine Green SS, Solven violet 13 or Vat Yellow 4, diarylmethane dyes such as the diarylmethane dye auramine O or triarylmethanes such as Aluminon, Aniline Blue WS, Aurin, Brilliant Blue FCF, Brilliant Green, Bromocresol green, Bromocresol purple, Bromophenol blue, Bromothymol blue, Bromosulphthalein, Chlorophenol red, Chromoxane cyanin R, Coomassie, Cresol red, Crystal violet lactone, Ethyl Green, Fast Green FCF, Fluoran, Fuchsin, Fuchsin acid,

Green S, Light Green SF yellowish, Malachite green, Methyl violet, Methyl blue, Methylrosaniline, New fuchsin, pararosaniline, Patent Blue V, Phenol red, Phenolphthalein, Rose bengal, Thymolphthalein, Victoria blue BO, Xylene cyanol or Xylenol orange, azo dyes such as Alizarine Yellow R, Allura Red AC, Amaranth, Amido black 10 B, Aniline Yellow, Azo rubine, Biebrich scarlet, Bismarck brown Y, Black 7984, Brilliant black BN, Brown FK, Brown HT, Chrysoine resorcinol, Citrus red 2, Congo red, D&C Red 33, Disperse Orange 1, Eriochrome Black T, Fast Yellow AB, Hydroxynaphthol blue, Janus Green B, Lithol Rubine BK, Lithiol Rubine BK, Methyl orange, Methyl Red, Methyl yellow, Mordant Red 19, Oil Red O, Oil Yellow DE, Orange B, Orange G, Orange GGN, Para Red, Ponceau 2R, Ponceau 4R, Ponceau 6R, Ponceau S, Prontosil, Red 2G, Scarlet GN, Solvent Red 164, Solvent Red 26, Solvent Yellow 124, Sudan Black B, Sudan I, Sudan II, Sudan III, Sudan IV, Sudan Red 7B, Sudan Red G, Sudan Yellow 3G, Sudan Yellow FCF, Tartrazine, Tropaeolin OO, Tropaeolin OOO or Trypan blue, cyanin dyes (or phthalocyanines) such as Alcian blue, Luxol fast blue, Direct blue 86, Direct blue 199, Phthalocyanine blue BN or Phthalocyanine green GN, azin dyes such as Neutral Red or Safranin, Nitro dyes such as picric acid and martius yellow, indolphenol dyes such as dichlorophenolindophenol, oxazin dyes such as Nile blue, Nile red, gallocyanin, gallamin blue or celestin blue, thiazin dyes such as methylene blue or new methylene blue or toluidine blue O, xanthene dyes or derivatives thereof including fluorescein, eosins such as Eosin Y and Eosin B and rhodamines such as Rhodamine B, Rhodamine 6G, Rhodamine 123, pyronin dyes such as Pyronin B and Pyronin Y, tetramethylrhodamine (TAMRA) and its isothiocyanate derivative (TRITC), sulforhodamine 101 and its sulfonyl chloride form Texas Red and Rhodamine Red or newer fluorophores such as Alexa dyes, e.g. Alexa 546, Alexa 555, Alexa 633, or Dylight dyes, e.g. DyLight 549, DyLight 633, or a mixture thereof.

The terms “fragrance”, “odorant” “aroma”, “aroma compound” or “flavour” can be used interchangeably and refer to a chemical compound that has a smell or odor. Typically, a chemical compound possess a smell or odor when the compound is essentially volatile, so it can be transported to the olfactory in the upper part of the nose in sufficiently high concentrations to be able to interact with one or more of the olfactory receptors.

Examples of useful aroma compounds belong to, but are not limited to, the group of esters such as methyl formate, methyl acetate, methyl butyrate, ethyl acetate, ethyl butyrate, isoamyl acetate, pentyl butyrate, pentyl pentanoate, octyl acetate, fructose, hexyl acetate or ethyl methylphenylglycidate, terpenes such as myrcene, geraniol, nerol, citral, citronellal, citronellol, linalool or nerolidol, cyclic terpenes such as limonene, camphor, terpineol, alpha-ionone, terpineol, thujone, aromatic compounds such as benzaldehyde, eugenol, cinnamaldehyde, ethyl maltol, vanillin, anisole, anethole, estragole or thymol, amines such as trimethylamine, putrescine, cadaverine, pyridine, indole or skatole, alcohols such as furaneol, 1-hexanol, cis-3-hexen-1-ol or menthol, aldehydes such as acetaldehyde, hexanal, cis-3-hexenal, furfural, ketones such as dihydrojasmon, oct-1-en-3-one, 2-acetyl-1-pyrroline, 6-acetyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydropyridine, lactones such as gamma-decalactone, gamma-nonolactone, delta-octalactone, jasmine lactone, massoia lactone, wine lactone or sotolon, thiols such as ethanethiols, nerolin, tetrahydrothiophene, 2,4,6-trichloranisole or substituted pyrazines, and mixtures thereof.

The compound can be also any other agent such as a hemostatic agent such as sulmarin, carbazochrome, etamsylate,

calcium dobesilate, esculamine, oxamarin, orniressin, desmopressin, felypressin, octreotide, poliglucan or aprotinin.

Examples of useful other hemostatic compounds belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising different, suitable hydrates such as potassium aluminum sulfate, aluminum sulfate, aluminum iron sulfate, aluminum ammonium sulfate, iron chloride, aluminum chloride, sodium chloride, zinc chloride, zinc phenol sulfate, tannic acids and adrenalin.

The other agent can also be a growth stimulating agent. The terms "growth stimulating agent", "growth factor" and "growth hormone" may be used interchangeably and refer to substances capable of stimulating cellular growth, proliferation and cellular differentiation. Typically these agents are proteins or steroids hormones. Growth factors are important for regulating a variety of cellular processes. Growth factors typically act as signaling molecules between cells. Examples are cytokines and hormones that bind to specific receptors on the surface of their target cells.

Examples of suitable growth stimulating belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs), epidermal growth factors (EGF), erythropoietin (EPO), fibroblast growth factor (FG), granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (G-CSF), granulocyte-macrophage stimulating factor (GM-CSF), growth differentiation factor-9 (GDF9), hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), hepatoma derived growth factor (HDGF), insulin-like growth factor (HDGF), insulin-like growth factor (IGF), myostatin (GDF8), nerve-growth factor (NGF), platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), transforming growth factor alpha (TGF- α), transforming growth factor beta (TGF- β), and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF).

The other agent can be also an anti-fouling agent. The term "anti-fouling agent" as used herein refer to an agent that inhibits the growth of barnacles and other marine organisms on a ship's bottom (an antifouling paint or other coating).

Examples of useful anti-fouling agents belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising irgarol 1051, copper- or zinc pyrithione, diuron and isothiazolinones such as Sea-nine 211.

The terms "proinflammatory agent" or "inflammatory agent" herein refer to any substance produced in an animal that is a direct or indirect mediator of inflammation, or is directly or indirectly involved in production of a mediator of inflammation. A variety of proinflammatory substances are known to those skilled in the art.

Examples of useful proinflammatory substances include belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising eicosanoids such as prostaglandins, e.g., PGE2 and leukotrienes e.g., LTB4, enzymes such as phospholipases, inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), COX-1 and COX-2 and cytokines such as interleukins (e.g., IL-1 α , IL-1 β , IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, IL-12 and IL-18), members of the tumor necrosis factor family, e.g. TNF- α , TNF- β and lymphotoxin β , interferons, e.g., IFN- β and IFN- γ , granulocyte/macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF), transforming growth factors such as TGF- β 1, TGF- β 2 and TGF- β 3, leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF), ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTF), migration inhibitory factor (MIF), monocyte chemoattractant protein (MCP-1), macrophage inflammatory proteins (e.g., MIP-1 α , MIP-1 β and MIP-2), and RANTES.

Examples of other suitable substances having pro-inflammatory activity belong to, but are not limited to, the group comprising bacterial components such as lipopolysaccharide (LPS), teichoic and lipoteichoic acids, peptidoglycans, bacterial DNA such as fragments containing CpG-motifs, bac-

terial proteins such as entero- and exotoxins or hemolysins such as pneumolysins, and yeast cell wall component such as zymosan.

In further specific embodiments, step ii) of the method is carried out at temperatures of between 4° C. and 40° C., preferably of between 10° C. and 30° C. and more preferably of between 20° C. and 25° C., e.g. 4° C., 5° C., 6° C., 7° C., 8° C., 9° C., 10° C., 11° C., 12° C., 13° C., 14° C., 15° C., 16° C., 17° C., 18° C., 19° C., 20° C., 21° C., 22° C., 23° C., 24° C., 25° C., 26° C., 27° C., 28° C., 29° C., 30° C., 31° C., 32° C., 33° C., 34° C., 35° C., 36° C., 37° C., 38° C., 39° C., or 40° C.

In further specific embodiments, step ii) of the method is carried out at a pH of between 1 and 9, preferably of between 4 and 9 and most preferably of between 6 and 8, e.g. pH 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9.

All features and characteristics according to the first aspect also apply to further aspects of the present invention as are described as follows.

In a second aspect, the present invention relates to silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, comprising at least one silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, comprising at least two identical repetitive units loaded with at least one compound, which is preferably water-soluble and/or has a molecular weight of between about 50 Da and about 20 kDa.

A compound which is well-suited for efficient loading of the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, is sufficiently small in size. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound has a molecular weight of 50 Da or about 50 Da to 20 kDa or about 20 kDa; or 50 Da or about 50 Da to 10 kDa or about 10 kDa, preferably 50 Da or about 50 Da to 6 kDa or about 6 kDa, more preferably 50 Da or about 50 Da to 4 kDa or about 4 kDa and most preferably 50 Da or about 50 Da to 1 kDa or about 1 kDa, e.g. 50 Da, 100 Da, 150 Da, 200 Da, 250 Da, 300 Da, 350 Da, 400 Da, 450 Da, 500 Da, 550 Da, 600 Da, 650 Da, 700 Da, 750 Da, 800 Da, 850 Da, 900 Da, 950 Da, 1 kDa, 1.5 kDa, 2 kDa, 2.5 kDa, 3 kDa, 3.5 kDa, 4 kDa, 4.5 kDa, 5 kDa, 5.5 kDa, 6 kDa, 6.5 kDa, 7 kDa, 7.5 kDa, 8 kDa, 8.5 kDa, 9 kDa, 9.5 kDa, 10 kDa, 11 kDa, 12 kDa, 13 kDa, 14 kDa, 15 kDa, 16 kDa, 17 kDa, 18 kDa, 19 kDa, or 20 kDa.

Further, a compound which is well-suited for efficient loading of the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, is preferably water-soluble.

Furthermore, a preferred compound according to the invention may be any compound, which is a small and water-soluble compound, preferably having a molecular weight of between about 50 Da and 20 kDa, more preferably 50 Da to 10 kDa or 50 Da to 6 kDa and most preferably 50 Da to 4 kDa or 50 Da to 1 kDa (see above).

As mentioned above, the compound is able to permeate into the silk matrix, preferably spider silk matrix. Preferably, at least 40%, more preferably 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, or 95% of the loaded compound is located within the matrix of the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, e.g. at least 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, or 95%.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the median size of the particles is 0.1 μ m to 500 μ m, preferably 0.1 μ m to 100 μ m, more preferably 0.2 μ m to 20 μ m, even more preferably 0.2 μ m to 1 μ m and most preferably 0.25 μ m to 0.7 μ m, e.g. 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.35, 0.4, 0.45, 0.5, 0.55, 0.6, 0.65, 0.7, 0.75, 0.8, 0.85, 0.9, 0.95, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, or 500

In further specific embodiments, the silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of at least two identical repetitive units each comprising at least one, preferably one, consensus sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- i) GPGXX (SEQ ID NO: 3), wherein X is any amino acid, preferably in each case independently selected from the group consisting of A, S, G, Y, P and Q;
- ii) GGX, wherein X is any amino acid, preferably in each case independently selected from the group consisting of Y, P, R, S, A, T, N and Q; and
- iii) A_x, wherein x is an integer from 5 to 10.

It is also preferred that the silk polypeptide comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of at least two identical repetitive units each comprising at least one, preferably one, amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: GGRPSDTYG (SEQ ID NO: 18) and GGRPSSSYG (SEQ ID NO: 19). The GGRPSDTYG (SEQ ID NO: 18) and GGRPSSSYG (SEQ ID NO: 19) (peptide) motifs have been selected from Resilin (WO 08/155304).

Preferably, the silk polypeptide comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of between 2 to 80 repetitive units, between 3 to 80 repetitive units, or between 4 to 60 repetitive units, more preferably between 8 to 48 repetitive units, or between 10 to 40 repetitive units and most preferably between 16 to 32 repetitive units, i.e. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 or 80 repetitive units, each comprising at least one, preferably one, consensus sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- i) GPGXX (SEQ ID NO: 3), wherein X is any amino acid, preferably in each case independently selected from A, S, G, Y, P, and Q;
- ii) GGX, wherein X is any amino acid, preferably in each case independently selected from Y, P, R, S, A, T, N and Q, more preferably in each case independently selected from Y, P and Q; and
- iii) A_x, wherein x is an integer from 5 to 10.

It is also preferred that the silk polypeptide comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of between 2 to 80 repetitive units, between 3 to 80 repetitive units, or between 4 to 60 repetitive units, more preferably between 8 to 48 repetitive units, or between 10 to 40 repetitive units and most preferably between 16 to 32 repetitive units, each comprising at least one, preferably one, amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: GGRPSDTYG (SEQ ID NO: 18) and GGRPSSSYG (SEQ ID NO: 19).

It should be noted that at least two of the repetitive units comprised in the silk polypeptides according to the present invention are identical repetitive units.

As to the silk polypeptide definitions, repetitive unit definitions, specific silk polypeptides, specific motifs and motif combinations, it is referred to the first aspect of the present invention.

It is preferred that the repetitive units are independently selected from module A (SEQ ID NO: 20), module C (SEQ ID NO: 21), module Q (SEQ ID NO: 22), module K (SEQ ID NO: 23), module sp (SEQ ID NO: 24), module S (SEQ ID NO: 25), module R (SEQ ID NO: 26), module X (SEQ ID NO: 27), or module Y (SEQ ID NO: 28), or variants thereof (i.e. module A variants, module C variants, module Q variants, module K variants, module sp variants, module S variants, module R variants, module X variants or module Y variants).

It is further preferred that the repetitive units are independently selected from module A^C (SEQ ID NO: 29), module A^K (SEQ ID NO: 30), module C^C (SEQ ID NO: 31), module C^{K1} (SEQ ID NO: 32), module C^{K2} (SEQ ID NO: 33) or module C^{KC} (SEQ ID NO: 34).

It is particularly preferred that the repetitive units of the silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, are independently selected from module A (SEQ ID NO: 20) or variants thereof, module C (SEQ ID NO: 21) or variants thereof, module Q (SEQ ID NO: 22) or variants thereof, module K (SEQ ID NO: 23) or variants thereof, module sp (SEQ ID NO: 24) or variants thereof, module S (SEQ ID NO: 25) or variants thereof, module R (SEQ ID NO: 26) or variants thereof, module X (SEQ ID NO: 27) or variants thereof, module Y (SEQ ID NO: 28) or variants thereof, module A^C (SEQ ID NO: 29), module A^K (SEQ ID NO: 30), module C^C (SEQ ID NO: 31), module C^{K1} (SEQ ID NO: 32), module C^{K2} (SEQ ID NO: 33) or module C^{KC} (SEQ ID NO: 34).

It should be noted that at least two of the repetitive units comprised in the silk polypeptides according to the present invention are identical repetitive units.

In more preferred embodiments, the silk polypeptide according to the present invention comprises, essentially consists of, or consists of between 2 to 80, between 3 to 80 repetitive units, or between 4 to 60 repetitive units, preferably between 8 to 48 repetitive units, or between 10 to 40 repetitive units and most preferably between 16 to 32 repetitive units, i.e. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 or 80 repetitive units, which are independently selected from module A (SEQ ID NO: 20) or variants thereof, module C (SEQ ID NO: 21) or variants thereof, module Q (SEQ ID NO: 22) or variants thereof, module K (SEQ ID NO: 23) or variants thereof, module sp (SEQ ID NO: 24) or variants thereof, module S (SEQ ID NO: 25) or variants thereof, module R (SEQ ID NO: 26) or variants thereof, module X (SEQ ID NO: 27) or variants thereof, module Y (SEQ ID NO: 28) or variants thereof, module A^C (SEQ ID NO: 29), module A^K (SEQ ID NO: 30), module C^C (SEQ ID NO: 31), module C^{K1} (SEQ ID NO: 32), module C^{K2} (SEQ ID NO: 33) or module C^{KC} (SEQ ID NO: 34).

Again, it should be noted that at least two of the repetitive units comprised in the silk polypeptides according to the present invention are identical repetitive units.

As to the specific module combinations and module variant or fragment definitions, it is referred to the first aspect of the present invention.

In further specific embodiments, the silk polypeptide, preferably spidersilk polypeptide, further comprises one or more non-repetitive (NR) units.

More preferably, the NR unit is independently selected from the group consisting of NR3 (SEQ ID NO: 41 and SEQ ID NO: 45) or variants thereof and NR4 (SEQ ID NO: 42 and SEQ ID NO: 46) or variants thereof.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, is selected from the group consisting of ADF-3 (SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 47) or variants thereof, ADF-4 (SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 48) or variants thereof, MaSp I (SEQ ID NO: 43 and SEQ ID NOs: 53-64) or variants thereof, MaSp II (SEQ ID NO: 44 and SEQ ID NOs: 65-78) or variants thereof, (C)_mNR_z, NR_z(C)_m, (AQ)_mNR_z, NR_z(AQ)_m, NR_z(QAQ)_o, (QAQ)_oNR_z, (C)_m, (AQ)_m, (QAQ)_o, Y_p, X_p, and K_p, wherein m is an integer of 8 to 48 (i.e. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33,

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34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, or 48), n is an integer of 6 to 24 (i.e. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, or 24), o is an integer of 8 to 16 (i.e. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, or 16), p is an integer of 8 to 16 (i.e. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, or 16), z is an integer of 1 to 3 (i.e. 1, 2, or 3), and NR stands for a non-repetitive unit.

More preferably, the silk polypeptide, preferably spider silk polypeptide, is C_{16} , C_{32} , $(AQ)_{12}$, $(AQ)_{24}$, $C_{16}NR_4$, $C_{32}NR_4$, $(AQ)_{12}NR_3$, $(AQ)_{24}NR_3$, Y_8 , Y_{16} , X_8 , X_{16} , K_8 , or K_{16} .

As to the specific module combinations, NR3, NR4, ADF-3, ADF-4, MaSp I and MaSp II variant or fragment definitions, it is referred to the first aspect of the present invention.

In further preferred embodiments of the invention, the compound is a pharmaceutically active compound, a cosmetic substance, an agricultural substance, a chemoattractant, a chemorepellent, an anti-fungal substance, an anti-bacterial substance, a nutrient, a dietary supplement, a dye, a fragrance or an agent selected from the group consisting of hemostatic agents, growth stimulating agents, inflammatory agents, anti-fouling agents, antimicrobial agents and UV protecting agents.

In further specific embodiments, the compound has an overall positive net charge. In further specific embodiments, the compound is able to permeate into the silk matrix, preferably spider silk matrix, by electrostatic interaction and/or diffusion. Preferably, the compound has an overall positive net charge and is able to permeate into the silk matrix, preferably spider silk matrix, by electrostatic interaction and/or diffusion.

In further preferred embodiments, the compound has a neutral or alkaline nature. Preferably, the compound has an overall positive net charge, is able to permeate into the silk matrix, preferably spider silk matrix, by electrostatic interaction and/or diffusion and has a neutral or alkaline nature.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the compound is released from the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, by diffusion upon exposure to physiological conditions. The silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, according to present invention are, therefore, clearly distinguishable from the silk particles, e.g. spider silk particles, of the prior art, where release of the encapsulated compound is dependent on proteolysis. The compound is capable of being released upon exposure of the loaded silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, to physiological conditions, i.e. introducing the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, into a buffer or an aqueous solution. Preferably the silk particles, more preferably spider silk particles, show a sustained and controlled release of the loaded compound. Sustained (or controlled) release refers to the gradual release of a compound from the silk matrix, preferably spider silk matrix, over a period of time. While there may be an initial burst phase, it is preferred that the release display relatively linear kinetics, thereby providing a constant supply of the compound over the release period. The release period may vary from several hours to several months, depending upon the properties of the compound and its intended use. For example, it can be desirable that the cumulative release of a pharmaceutically active compound from the silk matrix, preferably spider silk matrix, over a certain treatment period be relatively high to avoid the need for excessive loading of the matrix and consequent waste of unreleased pharmaceutically active agent.

Preferably, the release profile of the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, has a small burst release within the first 24 hours. In further preferred embodiments, less than 20%, preferably less than 15%, and most preferably less than 10%, e.g. less than 20%, 19%, 18%, 17%, 16%, 15%, 14%,

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13%, 12%, 11%, or 10%, of the compound is released, e.g. into the surrounding medium, within the first 24 hours. Said surrounding medium may be a buffered solution, a physiological buffered solution, blood, a body fluid, lymph, liquor, or water.

Preferably, up to 100% of the compound is released, e.g. into the surrounding medium, within 36 hours, 48 hours, or 72 hours, more preferably within 7 days, 14 days, 21 days, 31 days, or 35 days, most preferably within 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, or 8 weeks. As shown in example 8, almost 100% of the compound ethacridine lactate is released within 35 days.

In a third aspect, the invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, according to the invention and additionally a pharmaceutically acceptable buffer, diluent and/or excipient, wherein the pharmaceutical composition is being useful for controlled and sustained delivery, and wherein the compound is a pharmaceutically active compound.

In a further aspect, the invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, according to the invention and additionally one or more pharmaceutically acceptable buffer(s), diluent(s) and/or excipient(s). Preferably, the pharmaceutical composition is (useful) for controlled and sustained delivery of a compound. It is further preferred that the silk particle, preferably spider silk particle, of the invention comprises a compound which is a pharmaceutically active compound.

The compound mentioned above can be any pharmaceutically compound as mentioned above. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the compound has a molecular weight of 50 Da or about 50 Da to 20 kDa or about 20 kDa; or 50 Da or about 50 Da to 10 kDa or about 10 kDa, preferably 50 Da or about 50 Da to 6 kDa or about 6 kDa, more preferably 50 Da or about 50 Da to 4 kDa or about 4 kDa and most preferably 50 Da or about 50 Da to 1 kDa or about 1 kDa, e.g. 50 Da, 100 Da, 150 Da, 200 Da, 250 Da, 300 Da, 350 Da, 400 Da, 450 Da, 500 Da, 550 Da, 600 Da, 650 Da, 700 Da, 750 Da, 800 Da, 850 Da, 900 Da, 950 Da, 1 kDa, 1.5 kDa, 2 kDa, 2.5 kDa, 3 kDa, 3.5 kDa, 4 kDa, 4.5 kDa, 5 kDa, 5.5 kDa, 6 kDa, 6.5 kDa, 7 kDa, 7.5 kDa, 8 kDa, 8.5 kDa, 9 kDa, 9.5 kDa, 10 kDa, 11 kDa, 12 kDa, 13 kDa, 14 kDa, 15 kDa, 16 kDa, 17 kDa, 18 kDa, 19 kDa, or 20 kDa.

As used herein, the terms "subject" or "patient" may be used interchangeably to refer to a mammal that may benefit from the administration of a composition or method as recited herein. Most often the subject or patient will be a human or other mammal such as for example horses, dogs or cats.

"Administration" refers to the manner in which an active agent or composition containing such is presented to a subject. The pharmaceutical composition according to the invention may be administered to a subject using several ways.

Methods of administration include, but are not limited to, intradermal, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous, subcutaneous, intranasal, epidural, oral, sublingual, intracerebral, intravaginal, transdermal, rectal, by inhalation, or topical, particularly to the ears, nose, eyes, or skin. Due the constant release profile of the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, which are capable of releasing the loaded pharmaceutically over a period of weeks, the present pharmaceutical composition is in particular well-suited for parenteral administration. Since the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, are also gastro-resistant the pharmaceutical composition are however also eminently suitable for oral forms of administration. It is also possible to formulate the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, loaded with a pharmaceutically active compound in a depot system. For example, the particles may be embedded in films, lipids or gels.

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The present pharmaceutical composition can optionally comprise a suitable amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient so as to provide the form for proper administration to a subject. Such pharmaceutical excipients can be liquids, such as water and oils, including those of petroleum, animal, vegetable, or synthetic origin, such as peanut oil, soybean oil, mineral oil, sesame oil and the like. The pharmaceutical excipients can be saline, gum acacia, gelatin, starch paste, talc, keratin, colloidal silica, urea and the like. In addition, auxiliary, stabilizing, thickening, lubricating, and coloring agents can be used. Saline solutions and aqueous dextrose and glycerol solutions can also be employed as liquid excipients, particularly for injectable solutions. Suitable pharmaceutical excipients also include starch, glucose, lactose, sucrose, gelatin, malt, rice, flour, chalk, silica gel, sodium stearate, glycerol monostearate, talc, sodium chloride, dried skim milk, glycerol, propylene, glycol, water, ethanol and the like. The present compositions, if desired, can also contain minor amounts of wetting or emulsifying agents, or can contain pH buffering agents. Further examples of suitable pharmaceutically acceptable excipients described herein may be found in the "Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients", 2nd Edition, (1994), Edited by A Wade and PJ Weller. Acceptable carrier or diluents for therapeutic use are well known in the pharmaceutical art, and are described, for example, in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Mack Publishing Co. (A. R Gennaro edit. 1985). Examples of suitable carriers include lactose, starch, glucose, methyl cellulose, magnesium stear-

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ate, mannitol, sorbitol and the like. Examples of suitable diluents include ethanol, glycerol and water.

In a fourth aspect, the invention relates to a cosmetic composition comprising the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, according to the invention for controlled and sustained delivery, wherein the compound is a cosmetic compound.

In another further aspect, the invention relates to a cosmetic composition comprising the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, according to the invention and additionally one or more cosmetically acceptable buffer(s), diluent(s) and/or excipient(s). Preferably, the cosmetic composition is (useful) for controlled and sustained delivery of a compound. It is further preferred that the silk particle, preferably spider silk particle, of the invention comprises a compound which is a cosmetic compound.

In a fifth aspect, the invention relates to silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, loaded with a compound, wherein the compound is water soluble, has a molecular weight of 50 Da to 20 kDa and/or has an overall positive net charge and wherein the silk particles, preferably spider silk particles, comprise one or more silk polypeptides, preferably spider silk polypeptides, comprising at least two identical repetitive units, the particles being obtainable by a process according to the invention.

Further embodiments will become obvious from the following examples which illustrate the invention in some of its major aspects, without limiting the scope thereof.

Free Text of the Sequence Listing

 SEQ ID NOS: 3, 20-24, 27-34, 45-96:

SEQ ID NO: 3 GPGXX; X = A, S, G, Y, P, Q

SEQ ID NO: 20 Modul A: GPYGPGASAA AAAAGGYGPG SGQQ

SEQ ID NO: 21 Modul C: GSSAAAAAA ASGPGGYGPE NQGPGPGGY GPGGP

SEQ ID NO: 22 Modul Q: GPGQQGPGQQ GPGQQGPGQQ

SEQ ID NO: 23 Modul K: GPGGAGGPGYPGGAGGPGYPGGAGGPY

SEQ ID NO: 24 Modul sp: GGTIIEDLD ITIDGADGPITISEELTI

SEQ ID NO: 27 Modul X: GGAGGAGGAG GSGGAGGS

SEQ ID NO: 28 Modul Y: GPGGAGPGGY GPGSGPGGY GPGSGPGGY

 SEQ ID NO: 29 Modul A^C: GPYGPGASAA AAAAGGYGPG CGQQ

 SEQ ID NO: 30 Modul A^K: GPYGPGASAA AAAAGGYGPG KGQQ

 SEQ ID NO: 31 Modul C^C: GSSAAAAAA ASGPGGYGPE NQGPGPGGY GPGGP

 SEQ ID NO: 32 Modul C^{K1}: GSSAAAAAA ASGPGGYGPE NQGPKGPGG Y GPGGP

 SEQ ID NO: 33 Modul C^{K2}: GSSAAAAAA ASGPGGYGPK NQGPGPGGY GPGGP

 SEQ ID NO: 34 Modul C^{KC}: GSSAAAAAA ASGPGGYGPK NQGPGPGGY GPGGP

SEQ ID NO: 45 - NR3 (ADF-3):

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SEQ ID NO: 46 - NR4 (ADF-4):

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 ISQALSG

SEQ ID NO: 47 - ADF-3:

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- continued

SEQ ID NOs: 3, 20-24, 27-34, 45-96:

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Araneus diadematus fibroin

SEQ ID No 49:

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major ampullate spidroin 1

SEQ ID No 53:

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 SEQ ID Nos: 3, 20-24, 27-34, 45-96:

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major ampullate spidroin 2

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 SEQ ID NOS: 3, 20-24, 27-34, 45-96:

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SEQ ID No. 73:

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SEQ ID No. 74:

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SEQ ID No. 75:

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SEQ ID No. 76:

>gi|70913273|gb|AAZ15371.1| major ampullate spidroin 2 [Argiope trifasciata]
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AIEKMAQSRKSSKSLQLALNMAFASMAEIAVAEQGLSLEAKTNAIASALSAFLETTGVVNNQFVNEI
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SEQ ID No. 77:

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SEQ ID No. 78:

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minor ampullate silk protein

SEQ ID No. 79:

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- continued

SEQ ID NOS: 3, 20-24, 27-34, 45-96:

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SEQ ID No. 80:

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flagelliform silk protein

SEQ ID No. 82:

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SEQ ID No. 83:

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SEQ ID No. 84:

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SEQ ID NOS: 3, 20-24, 27-34, 45-96:

[illegible]

SEQ ID No. 89:

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SEQ ID No. 90:

[illegible]

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SEQ ID No. 91:

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SEQ ID No. 96:

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EXAMPLES

Example 1

 Engineering of Recombinant Spider Silk Protein
 eADF4(C16)

The amino acid sequence of eADF4 (C16) was adapted from the natural sequence of ADF4 from *Araneus diadematus*. eADF4(C16) protein was engineered by the combination and multimerization of single motifs. The resulting eADF4 (C16) comprises 16 repeats of Modul C with the amino acid sequence GSSAAAAAAA ASGPGGYGPE NQGPGSG-PGGY GPGGP (SEQ ID NO: 21). The resulting protein has

a molecular mass of 48 kDa. The protein was purified as described previously (Hümmerich et al., 2004) having a purity higher than 98%. Due to its amino acid composition, eADF4(C16) has a theoretical isoelectric point of 3.48 indicating a net negative charge at a physiological pH of 7.4.

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Example 2

Preparation of Small Molecular Model Drugs

All drugs were dissolved in water at a concentration of 0.21 μmol/ml. Drug substances and their featured properties are depicted in Table 1. The main selection criteria were solubility in aqueous media (expressed by the octanol/water parti-

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tion coefficient (log P)), the acidic dissociation constant (pKa for protonated bases (BH⁺) or for acids (HA)) and the resulting net-charge in aqueous media (predominant or permanent charge).

TABLE 1

List of small molecular weight model drugs used for eADF4(C16) sphere loading. Values for molecular weight, dissociations constants (pKa) and partition coefficients (logP) are taken from literature. The partition coefficient (logP) accounts for the individual unprotonated forms. The absorption wavelength λ_{Abs} was determined experimentally for each substance. All substances were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (Deisenhofen, Germany).							
Model drug	Molecular weight [Da]	λ_{Abs} (nm)	Dissociation constant of BH ⁺ (pKa)	Dissociation constant of HA (pKa)	log P	Predominant charge at pH7	Permanently charged
Phenol red	354	510	—	1.7; 7.7	3.00	negative	yes
Tetracaine*HCl	301	310	8.20	—	4.00	positive	no
Procaine*HCl	272	290	8.05	—	2.40	positive	no
Papaverine*HCl	376	248	8.07	—	3.50	positive	no
Ephedrine*HCl	202	256	9.60	—	1.30	positive	no
Propranolol*HCl	295	290	9.10	—	3.18	positive	no
Ethacridine lactate	343	365	11.00	—	2.50	positive	no
Methyl violet	407	590	—	—	3.20	positive	yes

Example 3

Preparation of eADF4(C16) Particles

Lyophilized protein eADF4(C16) was dissolved in 6 M guanidiniumthiocyanate. Dialysis was performed against 10 mM tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane-(Tris)/HCl, pH 8, at 4° C. using membranes with a molecular weight cut-off at 6000-8000 Da (Spectrum Laboratories, Rancho Dominguez, USA). The concentration of eADF4(C16) solution was determined by UV-Vis-spectrometry at 20° C. using a Cary100 spectrophotometer (Varian Medical Systems, Palo Alto, USA) and the molar extinction coefficient of eADF4(C16) at 276 nm ($\epsilon=46400$ M⁻¹ cm⁻¹). eADF4 (C16) particles were prepared using a phase separation procedure as described previously in Slotta et al. (2008). An aqueous eADF4(C16) (c=1.0 mg/ml) solution was mixed with potassium phosphate (2 M, pH 8) in volumetric ratios of 1:10 using a pipette. The resulting particles were centrifuged for 10 min at 10.000×g and washed three times with purified water. The obtained particles were redispersed in water, and particle concentrations (particles in mg/ml) were determined gravimetrically. A stock dispersion of known protein particle concentration was used for all experiments.

Example 4

Colloidal Stability of eADF4(C16) Particles

The colloidal stability of eADF4(C16) particles in suspension was studied by adding 1.0 mg of particles to 1.0 ml of (NH₄)₂SO₄ solutions of varying concentration (0-2.0 M) and measuring the intensity of scattered light at a wavelength of 400 nm after 15 min. Based on the Mie theory, the intensity of scattered light in forward direction increases with increasing particle sizes. Therefore, the onset of electrolyte-induced flocculation in dilute dispersions can be detected by an increase in intensity of scattered light in forward direction.

Example 5

Characterization of eADF4(C16) Particles

The following methods of the state of art can be used to characterize the spider silk particles according to the invention:

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a) Scanning Electron Microscopy

The eADF4(C16) particles were immobilized on Thermanox plastic cover slips (Nagle Nunc, USA), dried at room temperature, gold sputtered under vacuum, and analyzed with

a JSM 5900 LV scanning electron microscope (JEOL Ltd., Japan, at 20 kV).

b) Laser Diffraction Spectrometry

Particle sizes and size distributions were determined in triplicate using laser diffraction spectrometry (Horiba, Partic LA-950, Japan). Refractive indices of 1.33 for water and 1.60 for protein were taken for computation of particle sizes. In order to eliminate concentration effects, all samples were measured at equal concentrations resulting in a transmittance of 82%. In addition, a dry specimen of each preparation was analyzed by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) to confirm spherical shape and sphere sizes.

c) Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR)

Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra were collected using a Bruker Equinox 55 FTIR spectrometer. The samples were prepared by putting a droplet of eADF4(C16) particle suspension on CaF₂ disks and subsequent air-drying. Absorbance spectra were recorded between 400 and 4000 cm⁻¹ with unpolarized light at a resolution of 4 cm⁻¹. The measurements were carried out at 25° C. and 30% relative humidity and each spectrum was accumulated 32 times. The secondary structure of eADF4(C16) particles was analyzed using the amide I band (1600-1700 cm⁻¹). Peaks at 1648-1660 cm⁻¹, 1625-1640 cm⁻¹ and 1660-1668 cm⁻¹ can be assigned to α -helical, β -sheet and β -turn structures, respectively

d) UV-Vis-spectroscopy

Ultraviolet-visible spectrometry, using a Cary100 spectrophotometer (Varian Medical Systems, Palo Alto, USA), has been employed for determination of the drug concentration in supernatants as a basis for the calculation of loading efficiencies and release behaviour. Calibration curves for all model drugs have been obtained by using five different concentrations of all stock solutions.

e) Zetapotential Analysis

In order to elucidate and characterize the loading mechanism of eADF4(C16) particles with model drugs, zeta potential measurements were conducted as a function of amount of model drug added. The zeta potential was determined using a Nanoseries Malvern Zetasizer (Malvern, Worcestershire, UK). Automatic titration was conducted with a Malvern Multipurpose Titrator MPT-2. Experiments were performed in distilled water (pH 7) at 25° C. Each measurement was performed in triplicate.

To characterize the morphology and determine the sizes of obtained eADF4(C16) particles, the prepared stock dispersion was examined using SEM and laser diffraction spectrometry. As shown in FIG. 1a), particles of spherical shape with diameters from 170 nm to 700 nm were obtained. The determined average diameter of particles was $d_{avg}=332\pm95$ nm. The yield of particle formation by salting-out was higher than 99% with remaining soluble protein below the detection limit. It could be observed that eADF4(C16) particles are colloiddally stable within the complete studied concentration range from 0 to 2.0 M $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ (FIG. 1b). The slight linear decrease of intensity with increasing concentration of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ can be explained by the linear increase in ion concentration yielding a decrease of number of particles per volume.

Example 6

Drug Loading of eADF4(C16) Particles

Drug loading of spider silk particles was conducted as follows: 100 μl of spider silk particle suspension containing 21 nmol silk protein were mixed with 1.0 ml of model drug solution containing 0.21 μmol model drug. After 10 min of incubation at room temperature samples were centrifuged for 10 min at 10.000 g, and the supernatant was analyzed for residual drug concentration using UV-Vis spectrometry. Standard calibration curves for model drugs were used for drug quantification. A control group of samples containing only 100 μl water mixed with 1.0 ml of model drug solution was prepared for each experiment. Drug concentrations from control and sample supernatants were used to calculate the amount of drug incorporated in the spider silk particles. All experiments were performed in triplicate. Encapsulation efficiency and loading were determined by using equation (1) and (2), respectively:

$$\text{encapsulation efficiency (w/w \%)} = \frac{\text{amount of model drug in particles}}{\text{model drug initially added}} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{loading (w/w \%)} = \frac{\text{amount of model drug in particles}}{\text{amount of particles}} \times 100 \quad (2)$$

Example 7

Loading Efficiencies and Loading Procedure

Due to its negative charge at pH 7, eADF4(C16) can form complexes with positively charged molecules based on electrostatic interactions. In order to elucidate if small molecules attach to the particle surface or are able to permeate into the interior, loading efficiencies of glass beads were compared with that of eADF4(C16) particles assuming that permeation processes of drug molecules into the dense glass matrix cannot occur. Due to the high negative zeta potential (≈ -50 mV) of glass beads, the loading efficiency of glass beads should be higher than that of spider silk particles (zeta potential ≈ -22 mV) if no diffusion into the protein matrix occurs.

For this experiment methyl violet (MV) was employed with loading efficiencies above 95% at molar ratios of MV:eADF4(C16) of 10:1. Online zeta potential measurements during methyl violet loading revealed that the change of zeta potential during eADF4(C16) particle loading is a triphasic process (FIG. 2a). First, the potential changes

gradually after addition of methyl violet solution. After an initial constant slope, the zeta potential curve exhibits a plateau phase, indicating no further change of surface loading upon increasing methyl violet concentration. Finally the zeta potential decreases further. The reduction of the zeta potential, as seen in the titration curve, is a direct consequence of the interaction of the silk particles with molecules of opposite charge. The initial lowering of surface charge can be explained by the charge compensation due to the addition of opposite charged methyl violet molecules. The plateau region indicates an equilibrium state of drug (compound) adsorbed at the solid-liquid particle interface and a diffusion of molecules into the hydrophobic core of the protein sphere. Said second phase is mainly characterized by the diffusion of the drug (compound) into the matrix of the particle, whereas the first phase is mainly characterized by the adsorption of the drug (compound) to the surface of the particle. After the core matrix is saturated, the influx of methyl violet molecules is reduced and eventually terminated. At that point the zeta potential starts to decrease again, as can be seen by the second slope in FIG. 2a, due to further loading of the particle surface. The decrease occurs at a methyl violet concentration corresponding to the molar ratio of MV:eADF4(C16) of 10:1 which was identified to be the molar ratio at which the loading efficiency decreases. FIG. 2b shows the obtained loading and loading efficiencies employing eADF4(C16) particles as a function of molar ratio. Up to a molar ratio of MV:eADF4(C16) ≈ 10 the loading increases linearly with the amount of methyl violet added. Above a molar ratio of 10 the loading reaches a plateau leading to a decrease of loading efficiency.

In contrast, the zeta potential of glass microparticles during methyl violet addition showed no distinctive changes (inset FIG. 2a). The initial assumption that methyl violet cannot permeate the glass particle matrix was confirmed by analyzing the supernatant after completing the titration experiment. While the surface charge of glass particles is approximately two times higher compared to silk particles, the determined loading efficiency was only 0.03%. Furthermore, the loaded methyl violet could be easily washed off the surface of glass particles by three washing steps using Millipore water.

In order to investigate the influence of molecular parameters on the loading efficiency, twelve different small molecular drugs were used in this study (see Table 1). Since an individual eADF4(C16) molecule is amphiphilic with a dominating hydrophobic character (hydropathicity index ≈ -0.46) exhibiting 17 negative charges (one at each C module and one at the carboxy terminus) and one positive charge at the amino terminus, it can be concluded that loading of eADF4(C16) particles with drugs is mainly driven by three parameters: (i) the charge of the drug molecule determined by its proton dissociation constant K_a (accounted for BH^+ or HA), (ii) the octanol water partition coefficient ($\log P_{o/w}$), as an indicator of solubility of the model drug, and (iii) the molecular weight (MW) which plays an important role in diffusion driven mass transport processes.

Further, the distribution between a hydrophobic and a hydrophilic phase of two different species of a specific drug, i.e. the native and the protonated form, can be described by its apparent distribution coefficient ($\log D$), which can be calculated with equations (3) and (4) respectively.

$$\text{for acids: } \log D = \log P - \log(1 + 10^{(pH - pK_a)}) \quad (3)$$

$$\text{for bases: } \log D = \log P - \log(1 + 10^{(pK_a - pH)}) \quad (4)$$

The $\log P$ and pK_a values of individual species used for calculation of $\log D$ are listed in Table 1. Table 2 summarizes the determined loading efficiencies, maximal (calculated by

employing loading efficiencies of 100%) and experimental amount of entrapped drug, as well as the calculated distribution coefficient (log D) at pH 7.

TABLE 2

List of employed model drugs classified according to their chemical nature. The table provides an overview of theoretical and experimental model drug content of loaded spider silk particles (expressed as percentage of wt drug/wt spider silk protein particles), corresponding encapsulation efficiencies and calculated distribution coefficients (logD).					
Model drug	Chemical nature	Maximal drug content [w/w %]	Experimental drug content [w/w %]	Encapsulation efficiency [%]	log D
Ephedrin•HCl	base	4.23	0.88	20.7	-1.321
Frocin•HCl	base	5.71	2.16	38.0	0.396
Propranolol•HCl	base	6.19	2.78	45.0	1.197
Papaverine•HCl	base	7.89	3.71	47.0	2.395
Tetracaine•HCl	base	6.30	3.34	53.0	2.773
Ethacridine lactat	strong base	7.20	7.07	98.2	2.899
Phenol red	strong acid	7.12	0.00	0.0	—
Methyl violet	—	8.54	8.37	98.1	—

Protonated weak organic bases were able to be loaded onto eADF4(C16) particles with efficiencies ranging between 20.7% and 53.0%. For this class of small molecular model drugs the quotient of calculated log D divided by the molecular mass of the individual molecule correlates linearly with the obtained loading efficiencies (see FIG. 3). This linear relationship clearly indicates that the combination of charge and solubility (expressed by the apparent distribution coefficient log D) and diffusion coefficient (expressed by the inverse proportionality of molecular weight) are the dominating factors responsible for effective loading of small weakly alkaline molecules onto eADF4(C16) particles.

Investigation of molecules with permanent charge revealed that positively charged molecules such as methyl violet were most successfully incorporated, whereas negatively charged molecules such as phenol red could not be incorporated using eADF4(C16), and slightly acidic molecules exhibited relatively low loading efficiencies from 0.2 to 17.3%. Strongly alkaline molecules such as ethacridine lactate showed a loading efficiency of more than 98%.

Example 8

In vitro Release Studies

Drug loaded eADF4(C16) particles were washed with distilled water and suspended in 1 ml PBS (pH 7.4) before incubation at 37° C. with constant shaking. Each vial contained 2 mg of drug loaded particles containing 4.2 μmol spider silk protein. The solvent was periodically removed from each sample and replaced with fresh PBS (pH 7.4). The drug content in the medium was then analyzed using UV-Vis-spectrometry. The percentage of cumulative model drug release (% w/w) was investigated as a function of incubation time. Each experiment was performed in triplicate. To study the effect of different pH values on the release behaviour of drug loaded eADF4(C16) particles, 1 mg drug loaded silk particles were incubated in 1.0 ml PBS at 5 different pH values (pH 2, 4, 6, 7.4 and 8.8) for 5 days. The solvent was withdrawn daily and the particles were redispersed in fresh media. Supernatants of drawn samples were analyzed for drug content determination with UV-Vis-spectrometry.

The in vitro release behavior of model drugs from eADF4(C16) particles was exemplarily studied with methyl violet and ethacridine lactate. Cumulative release profiles showed that both molecules were released over a period of 30 days (FIG. 4a). Most interestingly, only a very small drug burst could be detected, i.e. an initial higher drug release within the first 24 hours of incubation. The release of ethacridine lactate and methyl violet within the first 24 hours was 11% of the total amount encapsulated. Subsequently, eADF4(C16) particles released approximately 5% of the entrapped molecules per day within the first week (FIG. 4a,b). To characterize the release behavior, the semi empirical power law equation was used (equation (5)),

$$\frac{M_t}{M_\infty} = kt^n \quad (5)$$

where M_t/M_∞ is the fractional amount of the drug released at time t, k is a characteristic constant of the system, and exponent n is related to the geometrical shape of the formulation and is indicative of the mechanism of drug release. The semi-empirical power law can be seen as a generalization of two independent mechanisms of drug transport, Fickian diffusion and Case II transport, reflecting the influence of polymer relaxation on molecules' movement in the matrix. For spherical systems the limiting value of n, when pure Fickian diffusion or pure Case II transport is operating, were determined to be equal to 0.43 and 0.85, respectively [42]. When n is between 0.43 and 0.85, a superposition of both transport processes occurs which is known as anomalous transport. In order to obtain a linear fit for the drug release data, equation (5) was modified leading to equation (6),

$$\log\left(\frac{M_t}{M_\infty}\right) = \log(k) + n\log(t) \quad (6)$$

where n can be calculated from the slope of the log-log plot of release M_t/M_∞ versus time t by linear fitting (FIG. 4d). Therefrom, three time intervals with different dominating release mechanisms could be identified excluding the initial burst region (<24 h). To distinguish between different time intervals, the criterion that the coefficient r^2 had to be above 0.99 for the individual linear fits was employed. The values of release exponent (n), correlation coefficient (r^2), and characteristic constant (k) are summarized in Table 3. For validation of the determined release parameters, the experimental release data were compared with theoretical data obtained by the semi-empirical power law employing the determined values for k and n. A very good agreement from post-initial burst stage (>24 hours) up to 100% release was obtained (FIG. 4a). Since only release data after 24 hours were considered for calculation of release parameters (k and n), the initial burst is underestimated by theoretical data (FIG. 4 b).

TABLE 3

Drug release parameters (n: release exponent; r^2 : correlation coefficient; k: characteristic constant) for methyl violet and ethacridine lactate for defined release intervals.					
Model drug	time [d]	Release [%]	n	r^2	k
Methyl violet	0-13	≤60	0.692	0.998	1.17
	14-20	60-82	0.6079	0.994	1.92
	>20	≥82	0.3537	0.993	9.20

TABLE 3-continued

Drug release parameters (n: release exponent; r^2 : correlation coefficient; k: characteristic constant) for methyl violet and ethacridine lactate for defined release intervals.					
Model drug	time [d]	Release [%]	n	r^2	k
Ethacridine lactate	0-13	≤60	00.6754	0.998	1.25
	14-20	60-73	0.5083	0.994	3.18
	>20	≥73	0.2641	0.992	14.4

Within the first two weeks of release, the exponents n for ethacridine lactate (EL) and methyl (MV) violet are almost identical ($n_{EL}=0.6754$, $n_{MV}=0.692$), indicating an anomalous diffusional release. In the second time interval between day 14 and day 20, release profiles diverge from each other with the release exponent of ethacridine lactate dropping to 0.51 and that of methyl violet to $n=0.61$. In this second time interval, fickian transport begins to dominate for ethacridine lactate. After 20 days, release exponent n values for methyl violet and ethacridine lactate fall below the limiting value of $n=0.43$ indicating a fickian release behaviour for both (Table 3).

Next, the influence of pH on drug release was evaluated. Release experiments with ethacridine lactate loaded eADF4 (C16) particles incubated in PBS at 37° C. and different pH values showed a strong pH influence on the release rates (FIG. 4c) with an acidic environment accelerating drug release. Almost 80% of the loaded drug was released after 24 hours from silk spheres incubated at pH 2 (non buffered conditions). For silk particles incubated at pH 4 (non-buffered conditions) an initial release rate of almost 40% was obtained after the first day of incubation. Particles incubated at pH 6 showed double the release with a similar release profile as seen at pH 7.4 or 8.8, which were indistinguishable. The observed results confirm the predicted importance of electrostatic interactions between eADF4(C16) and drug molecules. Presumably an influx of protons into the biopolymer leads to a displacement of drug molecules from the matrix. In addition, the decreased pH influences the distribution of charged drug species by shifting the equilibrium towards the charged species. As these species are driven towards the negatively charged surface of the protein, they can easily be washed away by the solvent.

Example 9

In vitro Degradation of eADF4(C16) Particles

In order to analyze, the degradability of eADF4(C16) silk particles, a mixture of elastase and trypsin (both naturally occurring proteases in vertebrates) were used. 1.0 mg of silk particles was incubated in 1.0 ml PBS in the presence of 0.8 µg elastase and 12.5 µg trypsin. Over two weeks samples were drawn on a daily basis and centrifuged. The pellets containing eADF4(C16) particles were redispersed in distilled water and washed three times for further analysis of size and morphology using laser diffraction spectrometry and scanning electron microscopy. Elastase and trypsin from hog pancreas were supplied by Sigma Aldrich (St. Louis, USA).

Degradability of drug depot systems is a highly desirable property, since the risk of inflammation and intoxication is dramatically lower than for non-degradable systems. As most biopolymers feature the ability of enzymatic degradation, degradation studies were conducted using proteases (trypsin and elastase) naturally occurring in vertebrates to simulate a native-like degradation of eADF4(C16) drug carriers. Elastase and trypsin, i.e. serine proteases, can cleave peptide

bonds on the carboxy side of small, hydrophobic amino acids such as glycine, alanine, and valine. Due to the relative high content of glycine and alanine in eADF4(C16) (≈50% of the total amino acid composition) such proteases may cleave peptide bonds at several sites in the amino acid backbone of eADF4(C16).

Size and morphology analysis of particle ensembles drawn from degradation experiments using LDS and SEM showed that after two days of degradation particles form clusters (FIG. 5a). By comparing the mode value, which represents the particle size most commonly found in the distribution, with the mean size of the particles leads to the conclusion that bigger particles of the ensemble are degraded preferentially (FIG. 5b).

At $t=0$ the mean is larger than the mode, indicating an asymmetric size distribution towards larger particles. Upon enzymatic degradation for two days mean and mode approach each other, indicating that larger particles disappear and the particle distribution becomes symmetric. The particle distribution remains symmetrical up to day 8 at which timepoint the mean falls below the mode, indicating an asymmetric size distribution towards smaller particles.

Analysis of the relative relation of single particles to agglomerations indicates a oscillatory agglomerative behaviour (FIG. 5a, c).

Changes of secondary structure of eADF(C16) particles can be most effectively detected by 2nd derivative changes of FTIR spectra at the wave numbers 1648-1660 cm^{-1} and 1625-1640 cm^{-1} . The results indicate (FIG. 5d) that only minor changes in percental β -sheet and α -helical content occur. The overall structure of eADF4(C16) particles is conserved. This is an important result regarding the long term stability and release behaviour of eADF4(C16) particles at physiological conditions, since structural changes would significantly alter the release properties.

Example 10

Protein Loading and in vitro Degradation of C_{16} Spider Silk Particles

The following protein compounds were chosen for loading experiments:

- Lysozyme, a protein compound with an isoelectric point of 11.35. The protein exhibits an overall positive net charge at the investigated pH of 7.0 and has a molecular weight of 14.3 kDa.
- Nerve growth factor (NGF) has an isoelectric point of 9.5 and a molecular weight of 13 kDa. NGF it is also positively charged at the investigated pH of 7.0.

Loading with lysozyme was conducted in buffer (10 mM phosphate, pH 7.0) at different ionic strengths of 30 mM, 60 mM and 100 mM (adjusted with sodium chloride). The loading procedure as applied in example 6 was modulated and implemented as follows: A stock dispersion of spider silk particles was centrifuged and redispersed in the desired buffer media before loading. A second stock solution comprising lysozyme was prepared by dissolving lyophilized lysozyme in an identical buffer solution. Spider silk particle suspension and lysozyme stock solution were mixed to achieve a final spider silk particle concentration of 0.5 mg/ml. After 30 minutes of incubation at room temperature under gentle agitation, 20 µl of the resulting particle suspension were used for dynamic light scattering measurements. Simultaneously, samples were centrifuged and the supernatant was analyzed for residual protein content using the Micro BCA Protein Assay Kit (Thermo Scientific). Encapsulation efficiencies

and loading were determined according to example 6 by using equation (1) and (2), respectively.

Lysozyme was loaded onto C₁₆ spider (eADF4 (C16)) silk particles in high amounts (see FIG. 6A). At an ionic strength of 30 mM it was possible to load more than 30% [w/w] lysozyme onto the spider silk particles. The associated loading efficiencies remain >90% up to 30% w/w-ratios ranging from 6 to 20%, representing a very effective loading of lysozyme. It could be shown that loading of particles with lysozyme did not show a significant change in the zeta-potential of particles up to loading of 30% (see FIG. 6B). This argues that lysozyme diffuses into the matrix and is not mainly adsorbed to the particles' surface.

The loading of a particle with lysozyme does not result in a significant increase of the zeta potential, which corresponds to no detectable increase of the median of the spider silk particle. Therefore, it can be concluded that the compound (lysozyme) permeates/diffuses into the spider silk particle.

According to a model calculation with 250 µg of almost 10% [w/w] loaded spider silk particles, a maximum of only 12.5% of the totally loaded compound (lysozyme with a hydrodynamic diameter of 4.1 nm) could be theoretically located as a monolayer on the surface of the particle.

For calculation the closest/densest sphere packing of lysozyme on the spider silk particle is taken. In contrast to permeation into the spider silk particle the adsorption of lysozyme molecules at the surface would increase the diameter of the particle for about 80 nm. Surprisingly, no increase of z-average and thus no increase of particle-size could be detected. This further argues for the permeation/diffusion of lysozyme molecules into the matrix of the particle. FIG. 8 shows no increase in size of the (eADF4) C₁₆ spider silk particles loaded with approximately 10% [w/w] lysozyme compared to unloaded (eADF4) C₁₆ spider silk particles.

The loading efficiency ranges above 90% for w/w ratios up to 30%, representing a very effective loading process (more than 90% of the overall added lysozyme is bound to/permeated into the particle). At w/w ratios above 30% the loading efficiency slowly decreases, resulting in higher amounts of unloaded lysozyme in solution.

FIG. 7 displays the influence of ionic strength on the loading of lysozyme into spider silk particles. An increase of ionic strength from 30 to 100 mM leads to a distinct decrease in loading and loading efficiencies. For example, loading at 30% w/w-ratio is reduced from 28% at 30 mM to 24% at 60 mM and 20% at 100 mM.

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<222> LOCATION: (1)..(5)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: peptide motif (flagelliform protein)

<400> SEQUENCE: 9

Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 10
<211> LENGTH: 5
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Unknown
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Arthropoda
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: REPEAT
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(5)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: peptide motif (resilin)

<400> SEQUENCE: 10

Gly Pro Gly Gly Gly
1 5

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<210> SEQ ID NO 11
<211> LENGTH: 5
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: *Nephila clavipes*
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: REPEAT
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(5)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: peptide motif (flagelliform protein)

<400> SEQUENCE: 11

Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 12
<211> LENGTH: 5
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: REPEAT
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(5)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Ax peptide motif

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 13
<211> LENGTH: 6
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: *Araneus diadematus*
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: REPEAT
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(6)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Ax peptide motif (ADF 3)

<400> SEQUENCE: 13

Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 14
<211> LENGTH: 7
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: *Araneus diadematus*
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: REPEAT
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(7)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Ax peptide motif (ADF-4)

<400> SEQUENCE: 14

Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 15
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: *Araneus diadematus*
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: REPEAT
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(8)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Ax peptide motif (ADF-4)

<400> SEQUENCE: 15

Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 16
<211> LENGTH: 9

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<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: REPEAT
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(9)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Ax peptide motif

<400> SEQUENCE: 16

Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 17
<211> LENGTH: 10
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Araneus diadematus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: REPEAT
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(10)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Ax peptide motif (ADF-4)

<400> SEQUENCE: 17

Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 18
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Unknown
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Anthropoda
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: REPEAT
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(9)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: peptide motif (based on resilin)

<400> SEQUENCE: 18

Gly Gly Arg Pro Ser Asp Thr Tyr Gly
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 19
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Unknown
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Anthropoda
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: REPEAT
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(9)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: peptide motif (based on resilin)

<400> SEQUENCE: 19

Gly Gly Arg Pro Ser Ser Ser Tyr Gly
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 20
<211> LENGTH: 24
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(24)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Module A (ADF-3)

<400> SEQUENCE: 20

Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly
1 5 10 15

-continued

Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gln Gln
20

<210> SEQ ID NO 21
<211> LENGTH: 35
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(35)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Module C (ADF-4)

<400> SEQUENCE: 21

Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly
1 5 10 15

Tyr Gly Pro Glu Asn Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro
20 25 30

Gly Gly Pro
35

<210> SEQ ID NO 22
<211> LENGTH: 20
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(20)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Module Q (ADF-3)

<400> SEQUENCE: 22

Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly
1 5 10 15

Pro Gly Gln Gln
20

<210> SEQ ID NO 23
<211> LENGTH: 27
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(27)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Module K (flagelliform protein)

<400> SEQUENCE: 23

Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly
1 5 10 15

Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr
20 25

<210> SEQ ID NO 24
<211> LENGTH: 28
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(28)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Module sp (flagelliform protein)

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<400> SEQUENCE: 24

Gly Gly Thr Thr Ile Ile Glu Asp Leu Asp Ile Thr Ile Asp Gly Ala
1 5 10 15

Asp Gly Pro Ile Thr Ile Ser Glu Glu Leu Thr Ile
20 25

<210> SEQ ID NO 25

<211> LENGTH: 34

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN

<222> LOCATION: (1)..(34)

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Module S (Resilin)

<400> SEQUENCE: 25

Pro Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Gly Gln Gly Gln Gly Gln Gly Gly Arg Pro Ser Asp Thr
20 25 30

Tyr Gly

<210> SEQ ID NO 26

<211> LENGTH: 39

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN

<222> LOCATION: (1)..(39)

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Module R (Resilin)

<400> SEQUENCE: 26

Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Gly Asn Gly
1 5 10 15

Gly Arg Pro Ser Asp Thr Tyr Gly Ala Pro Gly Gly Gly Asn Gly Gly
20 25 30

Arg Pro Ser Ser Ser Tyr Gly
35

<210> SEQ ID NO 27

<211> LENGTH: 18

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN

<222> LOCATION: (1)..(18)

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Module X (flagelliform protein)

<400> SEQUENCE: 27

Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly
1 5 10 15

Gly Ser

<210> SEQ ID NO 28

<211> LENGTH: 30

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic

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<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(30)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Module Y (flagelliform protein)

<400> SEQUENCE: 28

Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly
1 5 10 15
Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr
20 25 30

<210> SEQ ID NO 29
<211> LENGTH: 24
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(24)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Module Ac

<400> SEQUENCE: 29

Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly
1 5 10 15
Tyr Gly Pro Gly Cys Gly Gln Gln
20

<210> SEQ ID NO 30
<211> LENGTH: 24
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(24)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Module Ak

<400> SEQUENCE: 30

Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly
1 5 10 15
Tyr Gly Pro Gly Lys Gly Gln Gln
20

<210> SEQ ID NO 31
<211> LENGTH: 35
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(35)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Module Cc

<400> SEQUENCE: 31

Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly
1 5 10 15
Tyr Gly Pro Glu Asn Gln Gly Pro Cys Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro
20 25 30
Gly Gly Pro
35

<210> SEQ ID NO 32
<211> LENGTH: 35

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<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(35)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Module Ck1

<400> SEQUENCE: 32

Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly
1 5 10 15

Tyr Gly Pro Glu Asn Gln Gly Pro Lys Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro
20 25 30

Gly Gly Pro
35

<210> SEQ ID NO 33
<211> LENGTH: 35
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(35)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Module Ck2

<400> SEQUENCE: 33

Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly
1 5 10 15

Tyr Gly Pro Lys Asn Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro
20 25 30

Gly Gly Pro
35

<210> SEQ ID NO 34
<211> LENGTH: 35
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(35)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Module Ckc

<400> SEQUENCE: 34

Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly
1 5 10 15

Tyr Gly Pro Lys Asn Gln Gly Pro Cys Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro
20 25 30

Gly Gly Pro
35

<210> SEQ ID NO 35
<211> LENGTH: 13
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(13)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: TAG cys1

<400> SEQUENCE: 35

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Gly Cys Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 36
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(8)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: TAG cys2

<400> SEQUENCE: 36

Gly Cys Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 37
<211> LENGTH: 14
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(14)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: TAG cys3

<400> SEQUENCE: 37

Gly Cys Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 38
<211> LENGTH: 13
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(13)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: TAG lys1

<400> SEQUENCE: 38

Gly Lys Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 39
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(8)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: TAG lys2

<400> SEQUENCE: 39

Gly Lys Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 40
<211> LENGTH: 5
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Unknown
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Anthropoda

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<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: REPEAT
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(5)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: peptide motif (resilin)

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<400> SEQUENCE: 40

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Gly Pro Gly Gln Gly
1           5

```

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<210> SEQ ID NO 41
<211> LENGTH: 124
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: based on ADF-3
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(124)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: NR3 (ADF-3)

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<400> SEQUENCE: 41

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```

Gly Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Val Ser Val Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gln Ser
1           5           10           15

```

```

Ser Ser Ala Pro Val Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Arg Leu Ser Ser Pro
          20           25           30

```

```

Ala Ala Ser Ser Arg Val Ser Ser Ala Val Ser Ser Leu Val Ser Ser
          35           40           45

```

```

Gly Pro Thr Asn Gln Ala Ala Leu Ser Asn Thr Ile Ser Ser Val Val
50           55           60

```

```

Ser Gln Val Ser Ala Ser Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Val Leu
65           70           75           80

```

```

Val Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Val Val Ser Ala Leu Val Ser Ile Leu Gly
          85           90           95

```

```

Ser Ser Ser Ile Gly Gln Ile Asn Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Gln Tyr Thr
          100          105          110

```

```

Gln Met Val Gly Gln Ser Val Ala Gln Ala Leu Ala
          115          120

```

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<210> SEQ ID NO 42
<211> LENGTH: 109
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: based on ADF-4
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: DOMAIN
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(109)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: NR4 (ADF-4)

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 42

```

```

Gly Ala Tyr Gly Pro Ser Pro Ser Ala Ser Val Ala Ala Ser
1           5           10           15

```

```

Arg Leu Ser Ser Pro Ala Ala Ser Ser Arg Val Ser Ser Ala Val Ser
          20           25           30

```

```

Ser Leu Val Ser Ser Gly Pro Thr Asn Gly Ala Ala Val Ser Gly Ala
          35           40           45

```

```

Leu Asn Ser Leu Val Ser Gln Ile Ser Ala Ser Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser
50           55           60

```

```

Gly Cys Asp Ala Leu Val Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Leu Val Ser Ala Leu
65           70           75           80

```

```

Val Ala Ile Leu Ser Ser Ala Ser Ile Gly Gln Val Asn Val Ser Ser
          85           90           95

```

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Val Ser Gln Ser Thr Gln Met Ile Ser Gln Ala Leu Ser
 100 105

<210> SEQ ID NO 43
 <211> LENGTH: 747
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Araneus diadematus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: PEPTIDE
 <222> LOCATION: (1)..(747)
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: MaSp I

<400> SEQUENCE: 43

Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly
 20 25 30
 Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala
 35 40 45
 Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser
 50 55 60
 Gln Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly
 85 90 95
 Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala
 100 105 110
 Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Asn
 115 120 125
 Gln Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly
 130 135 140
 Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Arg Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 165 170 175
 Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala
 180 185 190
 Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly
 195 200 205
 Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly
 210 215 220
 Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly
 245 250 255
 Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Glu Gly Ala Gly Ala
 260 265 270
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu
 275 280 285
 Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln
 290 295 300
 Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala
 305 310 315 320
 Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln
 325 330 335

Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	
			340				345						350			
Tyr	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Ser	Gln	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Gly	
			355				360				365					
Gln	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Val	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	
			370				375				380					
Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Ser	Gln	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Gln	
385			390						395			400				
Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Arg	Gly	
			405						410			415				
Tyr	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Asn	Gln	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Gly	
			420						425			430				
Gln	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	
			435						440			445				
Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Asn	Gln	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Gln	
			450			455						460				
Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	
465			470						475			480				
Leu	Gly	Ser	Gln	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	
			485						490			495				
Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Val	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Glu	Gly	Ile	Arg	Gly	Gln	Gly	
			500						505			510				
Ala	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Ser	Gln	Gly	Ser	Gly	Arg	
			515						520			525				
Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	
			530			535						540				
Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ala	
545			550						555			560				
Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Val	Arg	Gln	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	
			565						570			575				
Gly	Leu	Gly	Ser	Gln	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	
			580						585			590				
Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Leu	
			595			600						605				
Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Val	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ala	Gly	
			610			615						620				
Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	
625			630						635			640				
Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ser	Arg	Leu	Ser	Ser	Pro	
			645						650			655				
Gln	Ala	Ser	Ser	Arg	Val	Ser	Ser	Ala	Val	Ser	Asn	Leu	Val	Ala	Ser	
			660						665			670				
Gly	Pro	Thr	Asn	Ser	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Ile	Ser	Asn	Val	Val	
			675			680						685				
Ser	Gln	Ile	Gly	Ala	Ser	Asn	Pro	Gly	Leu	Ser	Gly	Cys	Asp	Val	Leu	
			690			695						700				
Ile	Gln	Ala	Leu	Leu	Glu	Val	Val	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ile	Gln	Ile	Leu	Gly	
705			710						715			720				
Ser	Ser	Ser	Ile	Gly	Gln	Val	Asn	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Ala	Gly	Gln	Ala	Thr	
			725						730			735				

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<210> SEQ ID NO 44
<211> LENGTH: 627
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Araneus diadematus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: PEPTIDE
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(627)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: MaSp II

<400> SEQUENCE: 44

Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro
1      5      10      15
Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
20      25      30
Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro
35      40      45
Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Arg Tyr Gly Pro Gly
50      55      60
Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly
65      70      75      80
Ser Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Arg Gln Gln Gly Pro
85      90      95
Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gln Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala
100     105     110
Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala Glu Ser Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro
115     120     125
Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly
130     135     140
Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly
145     150     155     160
Pro Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly Gln
165     170     175
Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr
180     185     190
Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala
195     200     205
Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly
210     215     220
Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Leu
225     230     235     240
Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gln
245     250     255
Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro
260     265     270
Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr
275     280     285
Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly
290     295     300
Pro Ser Gly Ala Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly
305     310     315     320
Gln Gln Gly Leu Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly
325     330     335
Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala
340     345     350
Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly
355     360     365

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Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ser Ala
 370 375 380
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln
 385 390 395 400
 Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Ala Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro
 405 410 415
 Gly Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly
 420 425 430
 Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Ala Pro Gly Gln Gln
 435 440 445
 Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 450 455 460
 Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Ala Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly
 465 470 475 480
 Ile Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Ala
 485 490 495
 Gln Gln Gly Pro Ala Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Val Ala Ala Ser
 500 505 510
 Ala Gly Ala Gly Ser Ala Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala
 515 520 525
 Ala Ala Ser Arg Leu Ala Ser Pro Asp Ser Gly Ala Arg Val Ala Ser
 530 535 540
 Ala Val Ser Asn Leu Val Ser Ser Gly Pro Thr Ser Ser Ala Ala Leu
 545 550 555 560
 Ser Ser Val Ile Ser Asn Ala Val Ser Gln Ile Gly Ala Ser Asn Pro
 565 570 575
 Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Val Leu Ile Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Ile Val
 580 585 590
 Ser Ala Cys Val Thr Ile Leu Ser Ser Ser Ser Ile Gly Gln Val Asn
 595 600 605
 Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ser Gln Phe Ala Gln Val Val Gly Gln Ser Val Leu
 610 615 620
 Ser Ala Phe
 625

<210> SEQ ID NO 45
 <211> LENGTH: 140
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Araneus diadematus (NR3 from ADF-3)

<400> SEQUENCE: 45

Met Ala Ser Met Thr Gly Gly Gln Gln Met Gly Arg Gly Ser Met Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Val Ser Val Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gln Ser Ser
 20 25 30
 Ser Ala Pro Val Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Arg Leu Ser Ser Pro Ala
 35 40 45
 Ala Ser Ser Arg Val Ser Ser Ala Val Ser Ser Leu Val Ser Ser Gly
 50 55 60
 Pro Thr Asn Gln Ala Ala Leu Ser Asn Thr Ile Ser Ser Val Val Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Gln Val Ser Ala Ser Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Val Leu Val
 85 90 95
 Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Val Val Ser Ala Leu Val Ser Ile Leu Gly Ser

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100	105	110
Ser Ser Ile Gly Gln Ile Asn Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Gln Tyr Thr Gln		
115	120	125
Met Val Gly Gln Ser Val Ala Gln Ala Leu Ala Gly		
130	135	140

<210> SEQ ID NO 46
 <211> LENGTH: 125
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Araneus diadematus (NR4 from ADF-4)

<400> SEQUENCE: 46

Met Ala Ser Met Thr Gly Gly Gln Gln Met Gly Arg Gly Ser Met Gly		
1	5	10
Ala Tyr Gly Pro Ser Pro Ser Ala Ser Ala Ser Val Ala Ala Ser Arg		
20	25	30
Leu Ser Ser Pro Ala Ala Ser Ser Arg Val Ser Ser Ala Val Ser Ser		
35	40	45
Leu Val Ser Ser Gly Pro Thr Asn Gly Ala Ala Val Ser Gly Ala Leu		
50	55	60
Asn Ser Leu Val Ser Gln Ile Ser Ala Ser Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly		
65	70	80
Cys Asp Ala Leu Val Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Leu Val Ser Ala Leu Val		
85	90	95
Ala Leu Leu Ser Ser Ala Ser Ile Gly Gln Val Asn Val Ser Ser Val		
100	105	110
Ser Gln Ser Thr Gln Met Ile Ser Gln Ala Leu Ser Gly		
115	120	125

<210> SEQ ID NO 47
 <211> LENGTH: 652
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Araneus diadematus (ADF-3)

<400> SEQUENCE: 47

Met Ala Ser Met Thr Gly Gly Gln Gln Met Gly Arg Asp Pro Asn Ser		
1	5	10
Ala Arg Ala Gly Ser Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly		
20	25	30
Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Ser Ala		
35	40	45
Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gln Gln Gly		
50	55	60
Pro Ser Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Gln Gly Pro		
65	70	80
Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly		
85	90	95
Pro Gly Ser Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Gln Gly Pro Tyr Gly Gly		
100	105	110
Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Asn Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly		
115	120	125
Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ala		
130	135	140
Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gln		
145	150	155
Gln Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Gln Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro		

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165								170				175				
Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala		Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser
			180				185						190			
Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Pro	Tyr	
		195			200					205						
Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	
		210			215					220						
Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	
		225			230					235						
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	
			245					250					255			
Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	
			260				265					270				
Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	
		275				280					285					
Ser	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	
		290			295					300						
Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	
		305			310					315						
Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln	Gln	
			325					330					335			
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	
			340					345					350			
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	
		355				360					365					
Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	
		370			375					380						
Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	
		385				390					395			400		
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	
			405					410					415			
Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	
			420					425					430			
Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln	
		435				440					445					
Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	
		450				455					460					
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	
		465				470					475			480		
Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	
			485					490					495			
Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	
			500					505					510			
Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Val	Gly	Gln	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	
		515				520					525					
Gly	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Val	Ser	Val	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gln	Ser	
		530				535					540					
Ser	Ser	Ala	Pro	Val	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ser	Arg	Leu	Ser	Ser	Pro	
		545				550					555			560		
Ala	Ala	Ser	Ser	Arg	Val	Ser	Ser	Ala	Val	Ser	Ser	Leu	Val	Ser	Ser	
			565					570					575			
Gly	Pro	Thr	Asn	Gln	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ser	Asn	Thr	Ile	Ser	Ser	Val	Val	
			580					585				590				

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Ser Gln Val Ser Ala Ser Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Val Leu
595 600 605

Val Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Val Val Ser Ala Leu Val Ser Ile Leu Gly
610 615 620

Ser Ser Ser Ile Gly Gln Ile Asn Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Gln Tyr Thr
625 630 635 640

Gln Met Val Gly Gln Ser Val Ala Gln Ala Leu Ala
645 650

<210> SEQ ID NO 48
<211> LENGTH: 672
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Araneus diadematus (ADF-4)

<400> SEQUENCE: 48

Met Ala Ser Met Thr Gly Gly Gln Gln Met Gly Arg Ala Ala Arg Ala
1 5 10 15

Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Ser Gly Gly Tyr
20 25 30

Gly Pro Glu Asn Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Val Ala Tyr Gly Pro Gly
35 40 45

Gly Pro Val Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ser Gly Pro
50 55 60

Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Glu Asn Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr
65 70 75 80

Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
85 90 95

Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro
100 105 110

Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro
115 120 125

Gly Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly
130 135 140

Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ala Tyr Gly
145 150 155 160

Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr
165 170 175

Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Tyr
180 185 190

Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Ala Ser
195 200 205

Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly
210 215 220

Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ala Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly
225 230 235 240

Pro Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly
245 250 255

Ser Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ala Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly
260 265 270

Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr
275 280 285

Gly Pro Gly Asn Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly
290 295 300

Gly Pro Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly

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305	310	315	320
Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Val Tyr Gly			
	325	330	335
Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ser			
	340	345	350
Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Asn Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly			
	355	360	365
Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala			
	370	375	380
Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Ser			
	385	390	395
Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Ser			
	405	410	415
Gly Pro Gly Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly			
	420	425	430
Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ala			
	435	440	445
Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly			
	450	455	460
Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ala Tyr Gly			
	465	470	475
Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly			
	485	490	495
Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly			
	500	505	510
Ser Arg Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Ala			
	515	520	525
Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr			
	530	535	540
Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Tyr Gln Gly Pro Ser			
	545	550	555
Gly Pro Gly Ala Tyr Gly Pro Ser Pro Ser Ala Ser Ala Ser Val Ala			
	565	570	575
Ala Ser Arg Leu Ser Ser Pro Ala Ala Ser Ser Arg Val Ser Ser Ala			
	580	585	590
Val Ser Ser Leu Val Ser Ser Gly Pro Thr Asn Gly Ala Ala Val Ser			
	595	600	605
Gly Ala Leu Asn Ser Leu Val Ser Gln Ile Ser Ala Ser Asn Pro Gly			
	610	615	620
Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Ala Leu Val Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Leu Val Ser			
	625	630	635
Ala Leu Val Ala Ile Leu Ser Ser Ala Ser Ile Gly Gln Val Asn Val			
	645	650	655
Ser Ser Val Ser Gln Ser Thr Gln Met Ile Ser Gln Ala Leu Ser Gly			
	660	665	670

<210> SEQ ID NO 49

<211> LENGTH: 360

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Araneus diadematus (Fibroin 1)

<400> SEQUENCE: 49

His Glu Ser Ser Tyr Ala Ala Ala Met Ala Ala Ser Thr Arg Asn Ser
1 5 10 15

-continued

Asp	Phe	Ile	Arg	Asn	Met	Ser	Tyr	Gln	Met	Gly	Arg	Leu	Leu	Ser	Asn
			20					25					30		
Ala	Gly	Ala	Ile	Thr	Glu	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ala
		35					40				45				
Ser	Ser	Thr	Val	Thr	Glu	Ser	Ile	Arg	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Ala	Ala	Ile
	50					55					60				
Phe	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly
65					70					75					80
Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gln	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala
			85					90						95	
Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gln	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Ala
			100					105					110		
Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr
			115				120					125			
Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gln
	130					135					140				
Gly	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala
145					150					155					160
Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val
			165						170					175	
Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gln	Ser	Tyr
			180					185					190		
Gly	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala
		195					200					205			
Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Arg	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Ala
	210					215					220				
Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ser	Gly
225					230					235					240
Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Val	Ala
			245						250					255	
Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Ala	Val	Asn	Arg	Leu	Ser	Ser
			260					265					270		
Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ser	Arg	Val	Ser	Ser	Asn	Val	Ala	Ala	Ile	Ala	Ser
			275					280					285		
Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Leu	Pro	Asn	Val	Ile	Ser	Asn	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Gly
	290					295					300				
Val	Leu	Ser	Ser	Gly	Val	Ser	Ser	Ser	Glu	Ala	Leu	Ile	Gln	Ala	Leu
305					310					315					320
Leu	Glu	Val	Ile	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ile	His	Val	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ile
			325						330					335	
Gly	Asn	Val	Ser	Ser	Val	Gly	Val	Asn	Ser	Ala	Leu	Asn	Ala	Val	Gln
			340					345					350		
Asn	Ala	Val	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Gly								
		355					360								

<210> SEQ ID NO 50

<211> LENGTH: 294

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Araneus diadematus (Fibroin 2)

<400> SEQUENCE: 50

Gly	Ser	Gln	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Gly
1				5					10					15	

Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Val	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly
			20					25					30		

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Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Tyr Gly
 35 40 45
 Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 50 55 60
 Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Leu Gly Tyr Gly Ala Gly Gln
 85 90 95
 Glu Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly
 100 105 110
 Gly Gln Gly Gly Leu Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Tyr Gly Ala
 115 120 125
 Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly
 130 135 140
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Gly Pro Gln Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly
 165 170 175
 Gly Ser Leu Gln Tyr Gly Gly Gln Gly Gln Ala Gln Ala Ala Ala Ala
 180 185 190
 Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Arg Leu Ser Ser Pro Ser Ala Ala Ala Arg Val
 195 200 205
 Ser Ser Ala Val Ser Leu Val Ser Asn Gly Gly Pro Thr Ser Pro Ala
 210 215 220
 Ala Leu Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Asn Val Val Ser Gln Ile Ser Ala Ser
 225 230 235 240
 Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Ile Leu Val Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu
 245 250 255
 Ile Ile Ser Ala Leu Val His Ile Leu Gly Ser Ala Asn Ile Gly Pro
 260 265 270
 Val Asn Ser Ser Ser Ala Gly Gln Ser Ala Ser Ile Val Gly Gln Ser
 275 280 285
 Val Tyr Arg Ala Leu Ser
 290

<210> SEQ ID NO 51

<211> LENGTH: 636

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Araneus diadematus (Fibroin 3)

<400> SEQUENCE: 51

Ala Arg Ala Gly Ser Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Ser Ala
 20 25 30
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gln Gln Gly
 35 40 45
 Pro Ser Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Gln Gly Pro
 50 55 60
 Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Gly Ser Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Gln Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro
 85 90 95
 Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Asn Gly Pro Gly Ser

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100						105						110					
Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly		
		115					120					125					
Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gly		
		130			135						140						
Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly		
		145			150				155						160		
Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly		
				165					170				175				
Ser	Gly	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Pro	Tyr		
				180					185				190				
Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro		
				195			200						205				
Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly		
				210			215				220						
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala		
						230					235			240			
Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln		
				245						250				255			
Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala		
				260				265						270			
Ser	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro		
				275				280				285					
Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser		
						295						300					
Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln	Gln		
						310				315				320			
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly		
				325						330				335			
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala		
				340				345						350			
Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln		
				355				360				365					
Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln		
				370		375						380					
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly		
						390				395				400			
Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala		
				405						410				415			
Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln		
				420				425				430					
Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln		
				435				440				445					
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly		
						455						460					
Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala		
						470				475				480			
Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln		
				485						490				495			
Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro		
				500				505						510			
Gly	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Val	Ser	Val	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gln	Ser		
				515				520				525					

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Ser Ser Val Pro Val Ala Ser Ala Val Ala Ser Arg Leu Ser Ser Pro
 530 535 540
 Ala Ala Ser Ser Arg Val Ser Ser Ala Val Ser Ser Leu Val Ser Ser
 545 550 555 560
 Gly Pro Thr Lys His Ala Ala Leu Ser Asn Thr Ile Ser Ser Val Val
 565 570 575
 Ser Gln Val Ser Ala Ser Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Val Leu
 580 585 590
 Val Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Val Val Ser Ala Leu Val Ser Ile Leu Gly
 595 600 605
 Ser Ser Ser Ile Gly Gln Ile Asn Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ala Gln Tyr Thr
 610 615 620
 Gln Met Val Gly Gln Ser Val Ala Gln Ala Leu Ala
 625 630 635

<210> SEQ ID NO 52
 <211> LENGTH: 410
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Araneus diadematus (Fibroin 4)

<400> SEQUENCE: 52

Ala Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Ser Gly Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Tyr Gly Pro Glu Asn Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Val Ala Tyr Gly Pro
 20 25 30
 Gly Gly Pro Val Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ser Gly
 35 40 45
 Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Glu Asn Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly
 50 55 60
 Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly
 85 90 95
 Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Ser Gly
 100 105 110
 Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 115 120 125
 Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly
 130 135 140
 Pro Gly Ala Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly
 165 170 175
 Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Val Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Ser Ser Ala
 180 185 190
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Glu
 195 200 205
 Asn Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly
 210 215 220
 Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Tyr
 245 250 255
 Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala

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260	265	270
Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly	Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly	Pro Gly Ser Gln
275	280	285
Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Tyr	Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly	Pro Gly Ala Tyr
290	295	300
Gly Pro Ser Pro Ser Ala Ser	Ala Ser Val Ala Ala Ser	Val Tyr Leu
305	310	315
Arg Leu Gln Pro Arg Leu Glu	Val Ser Ser Ala Val Ser	Ser Ser Leu Val
325	330	335
Ser Ser Gly Pro Thr Asn Gly	Ala Ala Val Ser Gly	Ala Leu Asn Ser
340	345	350
Leu Val Ser Gln Ile Ser Ala	Ser Asn Pro Gly Leu	Ser Gly Cys Asp
355	360	365
Ala Leu Val Gln Ala Leu Leu	Glu Leu Val Ser Ala	Leu Val Ala Ile
370	375	380
Leu Ser Ser Ala Ser Ile Gly	Gln Val Asn Val Ser	Ser Ser Val Ser Gln
385	390	395
Ser Thr Gln Met Ile Ser Gln	Ala Leu Ser	
405	410	

<210> SEQ ID NO 53

<211> LENGTH: 251

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Nephila clavipes (MaSp I)

<400> SEQUENCE: 53

Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Leu Gly	Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly	Gln Gly Ala Gly
1	5	10
Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala	Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly	Gly Tyr Gly Gly
20	25	30
Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly	Arg Gly Gly Leu Gly	Gly Gln Gly Ala
35	40	45
Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala	Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly	Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly
50	55	60
Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly	Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly	Gln Gly Gly Tyr
65	70	75
Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln	Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly	Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly
85	90	95
Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala	Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly	Gly Tyr Gly Gly
100	105	110
Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Val Gly	Arg Gly Gly Leu Gly	Gly Gln Gly Ala
115	120	125
Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala	Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr	Gly Gly Val Gly Ser
130	135	140
Gly Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser	Ala Ala Ala Ser Arg	Leu Ser Ser Pro Gln
145	150	155
Ala Ser Ser Arg Val Ser	Ser Ala Val Ser Asn	Leu Val Ala Ser Gly
165	170	175
Pro Thr Asn Ser Ala Ala	Leu Ser Ser Thr Ile	Ser Asn Val Val Ser
180	185	190
Gln Ile Gly Ala Ser Asn	Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly	Cys Asp Val Leu Ile
195	200	205
Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Val	Val Ser Ala Leu Ile	His Ile Leu Gly Ser
210	215	220

-continued

Ser Ser Ile Gly Gln Val Asn Tyr Gly Ser Ala Gly Gln Ala Thr Gln
225 230 235 240

Ile Val Gly Gln Ser Val Tyr Gln Ala Leu Gly
245 250

<210> SEQ ID NO 54

<211> LENGTH: 379

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Nephila clavipes* (MaSp I)

<400> SEQUENCE: 54

Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
1 5 10 15

Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala
20 25 30

Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln
35 40 45

Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Tyr
50 55 60

Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Glu Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala
65 70 75 80

Ala Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
85 90 95

Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Phe Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala
100 105 110

Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly
115 120 125

Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala
130 135 140

Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln
145 150 155 160

Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala
165 170 175

Ala Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Asp Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala
180 185 190

Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ser Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly
195 200 205

Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly
210 215 220

Ser Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Arg Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly
225 230 235 240

Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly
245 250 255

Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Val Gly Ser
260 265 270

Gly Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Ser Arg Leu Ser Ser Pro Glu
275 280 285

Ala Ser Ser Arg Val Ser Ser Ala Val Ser Asn Leu Val Ser Ser Gly
290 295 300

Pro Thr Asn Ser Ala Ala Leu Ser Ser Thr Ile Ser Asn Val Val Ser
305 310 315 320

Gln Ile Gly Ala Ser Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Val Leu Val
325 330 335

Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Val Val Ser Ala Leu Ile His Ile Leu Gly Ser
340 345 350

-continued

Ser Ser Ile Gly Gln Val Asn Tyr Gly Ser Ala Gly Gln Ala Thr Gln
 355 360 365

Ile Val Gly Gln Ser Ile Tyr Gln Ala Leu Gly
 370 375

<210> SEQ ID NO 55

<211> LENGTH: 387

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Nephila clavipes* (MaSp I)

<400> SEQUENCE: 55

Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ser Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly
 1 5 10 15

Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly
 20 25 30

Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala
 35 40 45

Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala
 50 55 60

Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln
 65 70 75 80

Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Asn Gln Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Gln
 85 90 95

Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly
 100 105 110

Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly
 115 120 125

Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr
 130 135 140

Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu
 145 150 155 160

Gly Ser Gln Gly Ser Gly Arg Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly
 165 170 175

Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly
 180 185 190

Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly
 195 200 205

Val Arg Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly Arg
 210 215 220

Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly
 225 230 235 240

Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Val Gly Arg Gly Gly
 245 250 255

Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln
 260 265 270

Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Val Gly Ser Gly Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala
 275 280 285

Ala Ser Arg Leu Ser Ser Pro Gln Ala Ser Ser Arg Val Ser Ser Ala
 290 295 300

Val Ser Asn Leu Val Ala Ser Gly Pro Thr Asn Ser Ala Ala Leu Ser
 305 310 315 320

Ser Thr Ile Ser Asn Val Val Ser Gln Ile Gly Ala Ser Asn Pro Gly
 325 330 335

Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Val Leu Ile Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Val Val Ser

-continued

340	345	350
Ala Leu Ile His Ile Leu Gly	Ser Ser Ser Ile Gly	Gln Val Asn Tyr
355	360	365
Gly Ser Ala Gly Gln Ala Thr	Gln Ile Val Gly	Gln Ser Val Tyr Gln
370	375	380
Ala Leu Gly		
385		
<210> SEQ ID NO 56		
<211> LENGTH: 431		
<212> TYPE: PRT		
<213> ORGANISM: <i>Nephila clavipes</i> (MaSp I)		
<400> SEQUENCE: 56		
Gly Gly Leu Gly Ile Gln Gly Ser Gly Arg Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln		
1	5	10
Gly Ala Val Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Val Gln Val		
20	25	30
Val Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala		
35	40	45
Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln		
50	55	60
Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Arg Thr Ala Ala Ala		
65	70	75
Val Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly		
85	90	95
Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Leu Gly		
100	105	110
Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ser Ala Glu		
115	120	125
Gln Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala		
130	135	140
Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser		
145	150	155
Gln Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala		
165	170	175
Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly		
180	185	190
Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly		
195	200	205
Ser Gly Arg Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala		
210	215	220
Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly		
225	230	235
Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Val Arg Gln Gly		
245	250	255
Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Gln Gly		
260	265	270
Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr		
275	280	285
Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Val Gly Arg Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln		
290	295	300
Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly		
305	310	315
		320

Gly	Val	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ser	Arg	Leu	
				325					330					335		
Ser	Ser	Pro	Gln	Ala	Ser	Ser	Arg	Val	Ser	Ser	Ala	Val	Ser	Asn	Leu	
			340					345					350			
Val	Ala	Ser	Gly	Pro	Thr	Asn	Ser	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Ile	Ser	
		355					360					365				
Asn	Val	Val	Ser	Gln	Ile	Gly	Ala	Ser	Asn	Pro	Gly	Leu	Ser	Gly	Cys	
	370					375					380					
Asp	Val	Leu	Ile	Gln	Ala	Leu	Leu	Glu	Val	Val	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ile	His	
385					390					395					400	
Ile	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ile	Gly	Gln	Val	Asn	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Ala	Gly	
			405						410					415		
Gln	Ala	Thr	Gln	Ile	Val	Gly	Gln	Ser	Val	Tyr	Gln	Ala	Leu	Gly		
			420					425					430			

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<210> SEQ ID NO 57
<211> LENGTH: 255
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Nephila clavipes (MaSp I)
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<400> SEQUENCE: 57

Gln	Gly	Thr	Asp	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gly
1				5					10					15	
Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly
			20					25					30		
Gly	Leu	Gly	Ser	Gln	Gly	Ser	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly
			35				40					45			
Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ala
	50					55						60			
Gln	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Val	Arg	Gln
65					70						75				80
Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Ser	Gln	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly
				85					90					95	
Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly
			100						105					110	Tyr
Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Val	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Gly	Gln
			115				120					125			
Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly
	130					135					140				
Gly	Val	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ser	Arg	Leu
145					150					155					160
Ser	Ser	Pro	Gln	Ala	Ser	Ser	Arg	Val	Ser	Ser	Ala	Val	Ser	Asn	Leu
				165					170					175	
Val	Ala	Ser	Gly	Pro	Thr	Asn	Ser	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Ile	Ser
			180					185					190		
Asn	Val	Val	Ser	Gln	Ile	Gly	Ser	Ser	Asn	Pro	Gly	Leu	Ser	Gly	Cys
		195					200					205			
Asp	Val	Leu	Ile	Gln	Ala	Leu	Leu	Glu	Val	Val	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ile	Gln
	210					215					220				
Ile	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ile	Gly	Gln	Val	Asn	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Ala	Gly
225					230					235					240
Gln	Ala	Thr	Gln	Ile	Val	Gly	Gln	Ser	Val	Tyr	Gln	Ala	Leu	Gly	
				245					250					255	

<210> SEQ ID NO 58

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<211> LENGTH: 331
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Nephila clavipes (MaSp I)

<400> SEQUENCE: 58
Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly
1      5      10      15
Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Asn Gln Gly Ala Gly
20      25      30
Arg Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln
35      40      45
Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Leu
50      55      60
Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly
65      70      75      80
Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala
85      90      95
Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ile Gln Gly Ser Gly Arg Gly
100     105     110
Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly
115     120     125
Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly
130     135     140
Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Val Arg Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly
145     150     155     160
Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala
165     170     175
Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly
180     185     190
Gly Gln Gly Val Gly Arg Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala
195     200     205
Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Val Gly Ser
210     215     220
Gly Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Arg Leu Ser Ser Pro Gln
225     230     235     240
Ala Ser Ser Arg Val Ser Ser Ala Val Ser Asn Leu Val Ala Ser Gly
245     250     255
Pro Thr Asn Ser Ala Ala Leu Ser Ser Thr Ile Ser Asn Val Val Ser
260     265     270
Gln Ile Gly Ala Ser Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Val Leu Ile
275     280     285
Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Val Val Ser Ala Leu Ile Gln Ile Leu Gly Ser
290     295     300
Ser Ser Ile Gly Gln Val Asn Tyr Gly Ser Ala Gly Gln Ala Thr Gln
305     310     315     320
Ile Val Gly Gln Ser Val Tyr Gln Ala Leu Gly
325     330

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<210> SEQ ID NO 59
<211> LENGTH: 233
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Nephila madagascariensis (MaSp I)

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<400> SEQUENCE: 59
Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala
1      5      10      15

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-continued

Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln
 20 25 30
 Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala
 35 40 45
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly
 50 55 60
 Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln
 85 90 95
 Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Tyr
 100 105 110
 Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Thr Gly Gly Ala Gly
 115 120 125
 Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Val Gly Ser Gly Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser Ala
 130 135 140
 Ala Ala Ser Arg Leu Ser Ser Pro Gln Ala Ser Ser Arg Val Ser Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Val Ser Asn Leu Val Ala Ser Gly Pro Thr Asn Ser Ala Ala Leu
 165 170 175
 Ser Ser Thr Ile Ser Asn Ala Val Ser Gln Ile Gly Ala Ser Asn Pro
 180 185 190
 Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Val Leu Ile Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Val Val
 195 200 205
 Ser Ala Leu Ile His Ile Leu Gly Ser Ser Ser Ile Gly Gln Val Asn
 210 215 220
 Tyr Gly Ser Ala Gly Gln Ala Thr Gln
 225 230

<210> SEQ ID NO 60
 <211> LENGTH: 284
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Tetragnatha kawaiensis (MaSp I)
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <222> LOCATION: (23)..(23)
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa can be any naturally occurring amino acid

<400> SEQUENCE: 60

Ser Gly Leu Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala Ser Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Xaa Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala
 20 25 30
 Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Ser Gly
 35 40 45
 Leu Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 50 55 60
 Ala Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Ser Gly Leu Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln
 85 90 95
 Gly Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly
 100 105 110
 Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly
 115 120 125

-continued

Tyr Gly Ser Gly Leu Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala
 130 135 140
 Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gly Gln Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Tyr Gly Ser Gly Leu Gly Gly Val Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala
 165 170 175
 Leu Gly Gly Ser Arg Asn Ser Ala Thr Asn Ala Ile Ser Asn Ser Ala
 180 185 190
 Ser Asn Ala Val Ser Leu Leu Ser Ser Pro Ala Ser Asn Ala Arg Ile
 195 200 205
 Ser Ser Ala Val Ser Ala Leu Ala Ser Gly Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly
 210 215 220
 Tyr Leu Ser Ser Val Ile Ser Asn Val Val Ser Gln Val Ser Ser Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Ser Gly Gly Leu Val Gly Cys Asp Thr Leu Val Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu
 245 250 255
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Leu Val His Val Leu Ala Ser Ser Ser Gly Gly Gln
 260 265 270
 Val Asn Leu Asn Thr Ala Gly Tyr Thr Ser Gln Leu
 275 280

<210> SEQ ID NO 61
 <211> LENGTH: 253
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: *Nephila senegalensis* (MaSp I)

<400> SEQUENCE: 61

Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln
 20 25 30
 Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly
 35 40 45
 Gln Gly Leu Gly Gly Arg Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln
 50 55 60
 Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Ala Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly
 85 90 95
 Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly
 100 105 110
 Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly
 115 120 125
 Arg Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Gly Ala Val Ala Ala Ile
 130 135 140
 Gly Gly Val Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Val Gly Ser Gly Ala Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Arg Leu Ser Ser Pro Glu Ala Ser Ser
 165 170 175
 Arg Val Ser Ser Ala Val Ser Asn Leu Val Ser Ser Gly Pro Thr Asn
 180 185 190
 Ser Ala Ala Leu Ser Ser Thr Ile Ser Asn Val Val Ser Gln Ile Gly
 195 200 205
 Ala Ser Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Val Leu Ile Gln Ala Leu
 210 215 220

-continued

Leu Glu Val Val Ser Ala Leu Val His Ile Leu Gly Ser Ser Ser Ile
 225 230 235 240

Gly Gln Val Asn Tyr Gly Ser Ala Gly Gln Ala Thr Gln
 245 250

<210> SEQ ID NO 62

<211> LENGTH: 178

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Tetraghnatha versicolor* (MaSp I)

<400> SEQUENCE: 62

Ser Gly Gln Gly Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Leu Gly
 1 5 10 15

Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Ser Gly Leu Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly
 20 25 30

Gly Gln Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala
 35 40 45

Ala Ala Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly Ala Gly
 50 55 60

Arg Gly Gly Leu Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Ala Leu Gly
 65 70 75 80

Gly Ser Arg Asn Ser Ala Ala Asn Ala Val Ser Arg Leu Ser Ser Pro
 85 90 95

Ala Ser Asn Ala Arg Ile Ser Ser Ala Val Ser Ala Leu Ala Ser Gly
 100 105 110

Gly Ala Ser Ser Pro Gly Tyr Leu Ser Ser Ile Ile Ser Asn Val Val
 115 120 125

Ser Gln Val Ser Ser Asn Asn Asp Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Thr Val
 130 135 140

Val Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Val Ala Ala Ala Leu Val His Val Leu Ala
 145 150 155 160

Ser Ser Asn Ile Gly Gln Val Asn Leu Asn Thr Ala Gly Tyr Thr Ser
 165 170 175

Gln Leu

<210> SEQ ID NO 63

<211> LENGTH: 360

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Latrodectus geometricus* (MaSp I)

<400> SEQUENCE: 63

Ala Gly Ser Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gln Gly Tyr Gly Glu Gly Gly
 1 5 10 15

Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 20 25 30

Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gln Gly Tyr Gly
 35 40 45

Gln Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 50 55 60

Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Arg Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln
 65 70 75 80

Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ser Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln
 85 90 95

Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gln Gly Tyr Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly
 100 105 110

-continued

Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly
 115 120 125
 Gly Tyr Gly Arg Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala
 130 135 140
 Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gln
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Tyr Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala
 165 170 175
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Arg Gly
 180 185 190
 Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly
 195 200 205
 Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Arg Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala
 210 215 220
 Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Gln Gly Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gln Gly Tyr Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly
 245 250 255
 Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala Leu Ala Ala Pro Ala Thr Ser Ala
 260 265 270
 Arg Ile Ser Ser His Ala Ser Thr Leu Leu Ser Asn Gly Pro Thr Asn
 275 280 285
 Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Asn Val Ile Ser Asn Ala Val Ser Gln Ile Ser
 290 295 300
 Ser Ser Asn Pro Gly Ala Ser Ser Cys Asp Val Leu Val Gln Ala Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Leu Glu Leu Val Thr Ala Leu Leu Thr Ile Ile Gly Ser Ser Asn Val
 325 330 335
 Gly Asn Val Asn Tyr Asp Ser Ser Gly Gln Tyr Ala Gln Val Val Ser
 340 345 350
 Gln Ser Val Gln Asn Ala Phe Val
 355 360

<210> SEQ ID NO 64

<211> LENGTH: 648

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Argiope trifasciata (MaSp I)

<400> SEQUENCE: 64

Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Gly Tyr Asp Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly
 20 25 30
 Gln Gly Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Ala Gly Ser
 35 40 45
 Ala Gln Arg Gly Gly Leu Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Tyr Gly
 50 55 60
 Ala Gly Ser Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Ala Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly
 85 90 95
 Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ser Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gln Gly Gly
 100 105 110
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Asp Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln
 115 120 125

-continued

Glu Gly Leu Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Tyr Gly Ala Gly Leu
 130 135 140
 Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly
 165 170 175
 Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Ala Ala
 180 185 190
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Leu
 195 200 205
 Gly Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Tyr Gly Ala Gly Ser Gly Gly Gln
 210 215 220
 Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly
 245 250 255
 Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gln Gly Gly Val Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 260 265 270
 Ala Ala Ser Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Leu Gly Ala Gly
 275 280 285
 Gly Ala Gly Gln Glu Tyr Gly Ala Val Ser Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala
 290 295 300
 Gly Gln Gly Gly Glu Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Gln
 305 310 315 320
 Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln
 325 330 335
 Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser
 340 345 350
 Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Arg Arg Gly Gly Leu Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly
 355 360 365
 Gln Gly Tyr Gly Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly
 370 375 380
 Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln
 385 390 395 400
 Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ser Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr
 405 410 415
 Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Ala Gly
 420 425 430
 Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Ser Leu Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Tyr
 435 440 445
 Gly Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Ala Ala
 450 455 460
 Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr
 465 470 475 480
 Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gln Gly
 485 490 495
 Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly
 500 505 510
 Gly Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly
 515 520 525
 Gly Gly Ala Phe Ser Gly Gln Gln Gly Gly Ala Ala Ser Val Ala Thr
 530 535 540

-continued

Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Arg Leu Ser Ser Pro Gly Ala Ala Ser Arg
545 550 555 560

Val Ser Ser Ala Val Thr Ser Leu Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Pro Thr Asn
565 570 575

Ser Ala Ala Leu Ser Asn Thr Ile Ser Asn Val Val Ser Gln Ile Ser
580 585 590

Ser Ser Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Val Leu Val Gln Ala Leu
595 600 605

Leu Glu Ile Val Ser Ala Leu Val His Ile Leu Gly Ser Ala Asn Ile
610 615 620

Gly Gln Val Asn Ser Ser Gly Val Gly Arg Ser Ala Ser Ile Val Gly
625 630 635 640

Gln Ser Ile Asn Gln Ala Phe Ser
645

<210> SEQ ID NO 65
<211> LENGTH: 236
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: *Nephila clavipes* (MaSp II)

<400> SEQUENCE: 65

Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
20 25 30

Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly
35 40 45

Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser
50 55 60

Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro
65 70 75 80

Ala Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ile Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser
85 90 95

Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Ala Gln Gln Gly Pro Ala Gly Tyr
100 105 110

Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Val Ala Ala Ser Ala Gly Ala Gly Ser Ala Gly
115 120 125

Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Arg Leu Ala Ser
130 135 140

Pro Asp Ser Gly Ala Arg Val Ala Ser Ala Val Ser Asn Leu Val Ser
145 150 155 160

Ser Gly Pro Thr Ser Ser Ala Ala Leu Ser Ser Val Ile Ser Asn Ala
165 170 175

Val Ser Gln Ile Gly Ala Ser Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Val
180 185 190

Leu Ile Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Ile Val Ser Ala Cys Val Thr Ile Leu
195 200 205

Ser Ser Ser Ser Ile Gly Gln Val Asn Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ser Gln Phe
210 215 220

Ala Gln Val Val Gly Gln Ser Val Leu Ser Ala Phe
225 230 235

<210> SEQ ID NO 66
<211> LENGTH: 296
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: *Nephila clavipes* (MaSp II)

-continued

<400> SEQUENCE: 66

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Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Ala Gly Ser
1           5           10           15
Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Leu Gly Gly
20           25           30
Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln
35           40           45
Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
50           55           60
Ala Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln
65           70           75           80
Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
85           90           95
Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr
100          105          110
Ala Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala
115          120          125
Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Ala Gln Gln Gly
130          135          140
Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ile Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser Ala Gly Pro Gly
145          150          155          160
Gly Tyr Gly Pro Ala Gln Gln Gly Pro Ala Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser
165          170          175
Ala Val Ala Ala Ser Ala Gly Ala Gly Ser Ala Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly
180          185          190
Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Arg Leu Ala Ser Pro Asp Ser Gly
195          200          205
Ala Arg Val Ala Ser Ala Val Ser Asn Leu Val Ser Ser Gly Pro Thr
210          215          220
Ser Ser Ala Ala Leu Ser Ser Val Ile Ser Asn Ala Val Ser Gln Ile
225          230          235          240
Gly Ala Ser Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Val Leu Ile Gln Ala
245          250          255
Leu Leu Glu Ile Val Ser Ala Cys Val Thr Ile Leu Ser Ser Ser Ser
260          265          270
Ile Gly Gln Val Asn Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ser Gln Phe Ala Gln Val Val
275          280          285
Gly Gln Ser Val Leu Ser Ala Phe
290          295

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<210> SEQ ID NO 67

<211> LENGTH: 332

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Nephila clavipes* (MaSp II)

<400> SEQUENCE: 67

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Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Arg Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly
1           5           10           15
Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly
20           25           30
Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro
35           40           45
Ser Gly Ala Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gln
50           55           60

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-continued

Gln Gly Leu Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ser
 85 90 95
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr
 100 105 110
 Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala
 115 120 125
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro
 130 135 140
 Gly Gly Tyr Ala Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Arg Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro
 165 170 175
 Ala Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ile Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser
 180 185 190
 Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Ala Gln Gln Gly Pro Ala Gly Tyr
 195 200 205
 Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Val Ala Ala Ser Ala Gly Ala Gly Ser Ala Gly
 210 215 220
 Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Arg Leu Ala Ser
 225 230 235 240
 Pro Asp Ser Gly Ala Arg Val Ala Ser Ala Val Ser Asn Leu Val Ser
 245 250 255
 Ser Gly Pro Thr Ser Ser Ala Ala Leu Ser Ser Val Ile Ser Asn Ala
 260 265 270
 Val Ser Gln Ile Gly Ala Ser Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Val
 275 280 285
 Leu Ile Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Ile Val Ser Ala Cys Val Thr Ile Leu
 290 295 300
 Ser Ser Ser Ser Ile Gly Gln Val Asn Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ser Gln Phe
 305 310 315 320
 Ala Gln Val Val Gly Gln Ser Val Leu Ser Ala Phe
 325 330

<210> SEQ ID NO 68

<211> LENGTH: 313

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Nephila clavipes* (MaSp II)

<400> SEQUENCE: 68

Gly Arg Gly Ala Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln
 1 5 10 15
 Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro
 20 25 30
 Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln
 35 40 45
 Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly
 50 55 60
 Pro Gly Gln Gln Ser Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro
 85 90 95
 Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala

-continued

100	105	110
Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly		
115	120	125
Tyr Ala Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala		
130	135	140
Ala Ala Ala Ala Arg Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Ala Gln Gln		
145	150	155
Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ile Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser Ala Gly Pro		
165	170	175
Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Ala Gln Gln Gly Pro Ala Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly		
180	185	190
Ser Ala Val Ala Ala Ser Ala Gly Ala Gly Ser Ala Gly Tyr Gly Pro		
195	200	205
Gly Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Arg Leu Ala Ser Pro Asp Ser		
210	215	220
Gly Ala Arg Val Ala Ser Ala Val Ser Asn Leu Val Ser Ser Gly Pro		
225	230	235
Thr Ser Ser Ala Ala Leu Ser Ser Val Ile Ser Asn Ala Val Ser Gln		
245	250	255
Ile Gly Ala Ser Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Val Leu Ile Gln		
260	265	270
Ala Leu Leu Glu Ile Val Ser Ala Cys Val Thr Ile Leu Ser Ser Ser		
275	280	285
Ser Ile Gly Gln Val Asn Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ser Gln Phe Ala Gln Val		
290	295	300
Val Gly Gln Ser Val Leu Ser Ala Phe		
305	310	

<210> SEQ ID NO 69

<211> LENGTH: 313

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Nephila clavipes (MaSp II)

<400> SEQUENCE: 69

Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly		
1	5	10
Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro		
20	25	30
Ser Gly Ala Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly		
35	40	45
Leu Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro		
50	55	60
Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala		
65	70	75
Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro		
85	90	95
Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala		
100	105	110
Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly		
115	120	125
Tyr Ala Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala		
130	135	140
Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Ala Gln Gln		
145	150	155
		160

Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly	Pro 165	Gly	Ile	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Gly	Pro
Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro 180	Ala	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly
Ser	Ala	Val	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro
Gly	Ser	Gln	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ser	Arg	Leu	Ala	Ser	Pro	Asp	Ser
Gly	Ala	Arg	Val	Ala	Ser	Ala	Val	Ser	Asn	Leu	Val	Ser	Ser	Gly	Pro
Thr	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser	Val	Ile	Ser	Asn	Ala	Val	Ser	Gln
Ile	Gly	Ala	Ser	Asn	Pro	Gly	Leu	Ser	Gly	Cys	Asp	Val	Leu	Ile	Gln
Ala	Leu	Leu	Glu	Ile	Val	Ser	Ala	Cys	Val	Thr	Ile	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ser
Ser	Ile	Gly	Gln	Val	Asn	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gln	Phe	Ala	Gln	Val
Val	Gly	Gln	Ser	Val	Leu	Ser	Ala	Phe							

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<210> SEQ ID NO 70
<211> LENGTH: 230
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Nephila senegalensis (MaSp II)
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: (47)..(47)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa can be any naturally occurring amino acid
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: (183)..(183)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa can be any naturally occurring amino acid
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: (204)..(204)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa can be any naturally occurring amino acid
<400> SEQUENCE: 70
```

Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala
1				5					10					15	
Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Gly
			20					25					30		
Pro	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Xaa	Tyr
		35				40						45			
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala
	50					55					60				
Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ala
65					70					75					80
Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Val	Ala
				85					90					95	
Tyr	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly
			100					105					110		
Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Ala	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala
		115					120					125			
Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Pro	Gln	Ala
	130					135					140				
Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ser	Arg	Leu	Ala	Ser	Pro	Asp	Ser	Gly	Ala	Arg	Val
145					150					155					160

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Ala Ser Ala Val Ser Asn Leu Val Ser Ser Gly Pro Thr Ser Ser Ala
 165 170 175

Ala Leu Ser Ser Val Ile Xaa Asn Ala Val Ser Gln Ile Gly Ala Ser
 180 185 190

Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Val Leu Ile Xaa Ala Leu Leu Glu
 195 200 205

Ile Val Ser Ala Cys Val Thr Ile Leu Ser Ser Ser Ser Ile Gly Gln
 210 215 220

Val Asn Tyr Gly Ala Ala
 225 230

<210> SEQ ID NO 71

<211> LENGTH: 563

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Nephila madagascariensis* (MaSp II)

<400> SEQUENCE: 71

Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly
 1 5 10 15

Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro
 20 25 30

Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala
 35 40 45

Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro
 50 55 60

Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Pro Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly
 65 70 75 80

Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly
 85 90 95

Pro Gly Ser Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ser Gly Gln Gln
 100 105 110

Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly
 115 120 125

Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 130 135 140

Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln
 145 150 155 160

Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro
 165 170 175

Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly
 180 185 190

Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro
 195 200 205

Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 210 215 220

Ala Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln
 225 230 235 240

Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly
 245 250 255

Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly
 260 265 270

Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro
 275 280 285

Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Pro

-continued

290	295	300
Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr	Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly	Pro Gly Gly Tyr
305	310	315 320
Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser	Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala	Ala Gly
	325	330 335
Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly	Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Arg Pro	
	340	345 350
Ser Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gln	Gln Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala	
	355	360 365
Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly	Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ala Tyr	
	370	375 380
Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser	Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly	
	385	390 395 400
Tyr Gly Pro Ala Gln Gln Gly	Pro Ser Gly Ala Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala	
	405	410 415
Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly	Gly Tyr Gly Pro Val Gln Gln Gly Pro	
	420	425 430
Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Ala	Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Ala Gln	
	435	440 445
Gln Gly Pro Ala Arg Tyr Gly	Pro Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala	
	450	455 460
Ala Ala Gly Ser Ala Gly Tyr	Gly Pro Gly Pro Gln Ala Ser Ala Ala	
	465	470 475 480
Ala Ser Arg Leu Ala Ser Pro	Asp Ser Gly Ala Arg Val Ala Ser Ala	
	485	490 495
Val Ser Asn Leu Val Ser Ser	Gly Pro Thr Ser Ser Ala Ala Leu Ser	
	500	505 510
Ser Val Ile Ser Asn Ala Val	Ser Gln Ile Gly Ala Ser Asn Pro Gly	
	515	520 525
Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Val Leu	Ile Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Ile Val Ser	
	530	535 540
Ala Cys Val Thr Ile Leu Ser	Ser Ser Ser Ile Gly Gln Val Asn Tyr	
	545	550 555 560
Gly Ala Ala		

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<210> SEQ ID NO 72
<211> LENGTH: 399
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Latrodectus geometricus (MaSp II)
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: (173)..(173)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa can be any naturally occurring amino acid
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: (186)..(186)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa can be any naturally occurring amino acid
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: (211)..(211)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa can be any naturally occurring amino acid
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: (267)..(267)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa can be any naturally occurring amino acid
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: (298)..(298)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa can be any naturally occurring amino acid
<400> SEQUENCE: 72

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Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ala	1	5	10	15
Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Tyr	20	25	30
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	35	40	45	
Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gln	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	50	55	60	
Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gln	Gln	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	65	70	75	80
Ser	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	85	90	95	
Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Asn	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly	100	105	110	
Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gly	Pro	115	120	125	
Gly	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	130	135	140	
Ala	Ala	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Arg	Gln	Gln	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	145	150	155	160
Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Xaa	Gly	Gly	Ser	165	170	175	
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gln	Gly	Pro	Xaa	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	180	185	190	
Gln	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ser	195	200	205	
Gly	Pro	Xaa	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Asn	Tyr	Gly	210	215	220	
Pro	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	225	230	235	240
Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ala	245	250	255	
Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Xaa	Gly	Arg	Gln	Gln	Ala	260	265	270	
Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gly	Ser	275	280	285	
Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Gly	Xaa	Ser	Ser	Val	Ala	Ser	Ser	290	295	300	
Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser	Pro	Thr	Thr	His	Ala	Arg	305	310	315	320
Ile	Ser	Ser	His	Ala	Ser	Thr	Leu	Leu	Ser	Ser	Gly	Pro	Thr	Asn	Ser	325	330	335	
Ala	Ala	Ile	Ser	Asn	Val	Ile	Ser	Asn	Ala	Val	Ser	Gln	Val	Ser	Ala	340	345	350	
Ser	Asn	Pro	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ser	Cys	Asp	Val	Leu	Val	Gln	Ala	Leu	Leu	355	360	365	
Glu	Leu	Ile	Thr	Ala	Leu	Ile	Ser	Ile	Val	Asp	Ser	Ser	Asn	Ile	Gly	370	375	380	
Gln	Val	Asn	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Ser	Gly	Gln	Tyr	Ala	Gln	Met	Val	Gly		385	390	395	

<210> SEQ ID NO 73

<211> LENGTH: 444

-continued

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Argiope trifasciata* (MaSp II)

<400> SEQUENCE: 73

Ala Gly Pro Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Gln Gly Pro
 20 25 30
 Tyr Gly Pro Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Tyr
 35 40 45
 Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly
 50 55 60
 Gly Gln Gly Ser Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Arg Gly Gln Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 85 90 95
 Ala Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser
 100 105 110
 Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro
 115 120 125
 Tyr Gly Pro Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Tyr
 130 135 140
 Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Gln Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Ser Asp
 165 170 175
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly
 180 185 190
 Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Ser Gly
 195 200 205
 Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Pro Arg Gly Gln Gly
 210 215 220
 Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Tyr
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser
 245 250 255
 Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Ser Ala
 260 265 270
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly
 275 280 285
 Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly
 290 295 300
 Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 305 310 315 320
 Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly
 325 330 335
 Ser Gln Ala Pro Val Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Arg Leu Ser Ser Pro
 340 345 350
 Gln Ala Ser Ser Arg Val Ser Ser Ala Val Ser Thr Leu Val Ser Ser
 355 360 365
 Gly Pro Thr Asn Pro Ala Ser Leu Ser Asn Ala Ile Ser Ser Val Val
 370 375 380
 Ser Gln Val Ser Ser Ser Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Val Leu
 385 390 395 400

-continued

Val Ser Gln Val Ser Ala Ser Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys Asp Val
305 310 315 320

Leu Val Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Leu Val Ser Ala Leu Val His Ile Leu
325 330 335

Gly Ser Ser Ser Ile Gly Gln Ile Asn Tyr Ala Ala Ser
340 345

<210> SEQ ID NO 75

<211> LENGTH: 231

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Argiope trifasciata (MaSp II)

<400> SEQUENCE: 75

Gly Gln Gly Ser Gly Gln Gln Arg Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly
1 5 10 15

Leu Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
20 25 30

Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly
35 40 45

Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Arg Gly Pro Tyr Gly
50 55 60

Pro Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Tyr Gly Pro
65 70 75 80

Gly Ala Gly Gln Arg Gly Pro Arg Ser Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly
85 90 95

Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Gln Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Ser Ala Ala Ala
100 105 110

Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly Gln Gln
115 120 125

Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Ala Pro Val Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser Arg Leu
130 135 140

Ser Ser Pro Gln Ala Ser Ser Arg Val Ser Ser Ala Val Ser Thr Leu
145 150 155 160

Val Ser Ser Gly Pro Thr Asn Pro Ala Ser Leu Ser Asn Ala Ile Ser
165 170 175

Ser Val Val Ser Gln Val Ser Ala Ser Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys
180 185 190

Asp Val Leu Val Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Ile Val Ser Ala Leu Val His
195 200 205

Ile Leu Gly Ser Ser Ser Ile Gly Gln Ile Asn Tyr Ala Ala Ser Ser
210 215 220

Gln Tyr Ala Gln Met Val Gly
225 230

<210> SEQ ID NO 76

<211> LENGTH: 661

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Argiope trifasciata (MaSp II)

<400> SEQUENCE: 76

Met Asn Trp Ser Ile Arg Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Phe Val Val Leu Ser
1 5 10 15

Thr Gln Thr Val Phe Ser Ala Gly Gln Gly Ala Thr Pro Trp Glu Asn
20 25 30

Ser Gln Leu Ala Glu Ser Phe Ile Ser Arg Phe Leu Arg Phe Ile Gly
35 40 45

-continued

Gln	Ser	Gly	Ala	Phe	Ser	Pro	Asn	Gln	Leu	Asp	Asp	Met	Ser	Ser	Ile
50						55				60					
Gly	Asp	Thr	Leu	Lys	Thr	Ala	Ile	Glu	Lys	Met	Ala	Gln	Ser	Arg	Lys
65					70					75					80
Ser	Ser	Lys	Ser	Lys	Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Asn	Met	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ser
				85					90					95	
Met	Ala	Glu	Ile	Ala	Val	Ala	Glu	Gln	Gly	Gly	Leu	Ser	Leu	Glu	Ala
			100					105					110		
Lys	Thr	Asn	Ala	Ile	Ala	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ala	Phe	Leu	Glu	Thr
		115					120					125			
Thr	Gly	Tyr	Val	Asn	Gln	Gln	Phe	Val	Asn	Glu	Ile	Lys	Thr	Leu	Ile
	130					135					140				
Phe	Met	Ile	Ala	Gln	Ala	Ser	Ser	Asn	Glu	Ile	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ala
145					150					155					160
Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ser	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly
				165					170					175	
Tyr	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Gly
		180						185					190		
Ser	Ala	Pro	Gln	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gly	Pro	Ala	Ser	Gln	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gln
		195					200					205			
Gln	Gly	Pro	Val	Ser	Gln	Pro	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Ser	Ala	Thr	Val	Ala
	210					215					220				
Val	Thr	Ala	Val	Gly	Gly	Arg	Pro	Gln	Gly	Pro	Ser	Ala	Pro	Arg	Gln
225					230					235					240
Gln	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Arg
				245					250					255	
Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly
			260					265					270		
Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Gln	Gln	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ser
		275					280					285			
Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	Pro	Arg	Gly	Gln
	290					295					300				
Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ala	Thr	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly
305					310					315					320
Pro	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gln	Gly
				325					330					335	
Pro	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gln	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly
			340					345					350		
Pro	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro
			355				360					365			
Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gln	Gly	Pro	Arg	Ser	Gly	Gly
	370					375					380				
Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala
385					390					395					400
Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gln
				405					410					415	
Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln	Gln
			420					425					430		
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	Pro	Arg	Gly	Gln	Gly	Pro	Tyr
			435				440					445			
Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly
	450					455					460				
Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gln	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gly

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465	470	475	480
Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Ser Ala Ala			
	485	490	495
Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly Gln			
	500	505	510
Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro			
	515	520	525
Gly Gly Gln Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala			
	530	535	540
Ala Gly Pro Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser			
	545	550	555
Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Ser Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly			
	565	570	575
Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly Pro Arg Gly Gln Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala			
	580	585	590
Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly			
	595	600	605
Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly			
	610	615	620
Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala			
	625	630	635
Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly			
	645	650	655
Ser Gly Gly Gln Gln			
	660		

<210> SEQ ID NO 77

<211> LENGTH: 388

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Latrodectus geometricus (MaSp II)

<400> SEQUENCE: 77

Leu Arg Trp Ser Ser Lys Asp Asn Ala Asp Arg Phe Ile Asn Ala Phe			
1	5	10	15
Leu Gln Ala Ala Ser Asn Ser Gly Ala Phe Ser Ser Asp Gln Val Asp			
	20	25	30
Asp Met Ser Val Ile Gly Asn Thr Leu Met Thr Ala Met Asp Asn Met			
	35	40	45
Gly Gly Arg Ile Thr Pro Ser Lys Leu Gln Ala Leu Asp Met Ala Phe			
	50	55	60
Ala Ser Ser Val Ala Glu Ile Ala Val Ala Asp Gly Gln Asn Val Gly			
	65	70	75
Gly Ala Thr Asn Ala Ile Ser Asn Ala Leu Arg Ser Ala Phe Tyr Gln			
	85	90	95
Thr Thr Gly Val Val Asn Asn Gln Phe Ile Ser Glu Ile Ser Asn Leu			
	100	105	110
Ile Asn Met Phe Ala Gln Val Ser Ala Asn Glu Val Ser Tyr Ala Ser			
	115	120	125
Gly Gly Ser Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala Gly Pro			
	130	135	140
Ala Ala Gln Gln Val Tyr Ala Pro Ser Ala Gly Ala Pro Ala Ala Ala			
	145	150	155
Thr Ala Ser Ser Gly Pro Gly Ala Tyr Gly Pro Ser Ala Pro Gly Gly			
	165	170	175

-continued

Pro Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly
 180 185 190
 Arg Gln Gln Ser Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala
 195 200 205
 Ala Ala Thr Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gln Gly Pro Ala
 210 215 220
 Ser Tyr Ala Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Ser Gly Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Ser Gly Pro
 245 250 255
 Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Tyr Gly Pro Ser
 260 265 270
 Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala
 275 280 285
 Pro Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Ala Ala Ala
 290 295 300
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gln Ala Tyr Gly
 305 310 315 320
 Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Pro Gly Ser
 325 330 335
 Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 340 345 350
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gln Gly Pro
 355 360 365
 Ala Gly Tyr Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Ala Gln Gln Gly Tyr Gly Pro
 370 375 380
 Gly Gly Pro Gly
 385

<210> SEQ ID NO 78
 <211> LENGTH: 342
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: *Gasteracantha mammosa* (MaSp II)

<400> SEQUENCE: 78

Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Tyr Arg Pro Val Ser Gly Gln
 20 25 30
 Gln Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro
 35 40 45
 Gly Gly Gln Arg Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 50 55 60
 Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gln Gly Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Gln Gly Pro Tyr
 85 90 95
 Gly Pro Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly
 100 105 110
 Pro Gly Ser Gly Gln Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Pro
 115 120 125
 Gly Ser Gly Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Gln Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro
 130 135 140
 Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Val Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala
 145 150 155 160

-continued

Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Gln Arg
 165 170 175
 Gly Pro Gly Gly Gln Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 180 185 190
 Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Ala Ser Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro
 195 200 205
 Gly Gln Gln Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Gln Arg Gly Pro Gly Gly Gln
 210 215 220
 Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala Gly Gly Tyr
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Pro Ala Ser Gly Ala Ala Ser Arg Leu
 245 250 255
 Ser Ser Pro Gln Ala Gly Ala Arg Val Ser Ser Ala Val Ser Ala Leu
 260 265 270
 Val Ala Ser Gly Pro Thr Ser Pro Ala Ala Val Ser Ser Ala Ile Ser
 275 280 285
 Asn Val Ala Ser Gln Ile Ser Ala Ser Asn Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Cys
 290 295 300
 Asp Val Leu Val Gln Ala Leu Leu Glu Ile Val Ser Ala Leu Val Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Ile Leu Ser Ser Ala Ser Ile Gly Gln Ile Asn Tyr Gly Ala Ser Gly
 325 330 335
 Gln Tyr Ala Ala Met Ile
 340

<210> SEQ ID NO 79
 <211> LENGTH: 251
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: *Nephila clavipes* (MiSp)

<400> SEQUENCE: 79

Gly Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Arg Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Val
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Gly Ala Asp Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Arg Asn Tyr Gly Ala Gly Thr
 20 25 30
 Thr Ala Tyr Ala Gly Ala Arg Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly
 35 40 45
 Gln Gly Gly Tyr Ser Ser Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Gly Ala
 50 55 60
 Gly Ala Asp Ile Thr Ser Gly Tyr Gly Arg Gly Val Gly Ala Gly Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Ala Glu Thr Ile Gly Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser
 85 90 95
 Gly Ala Arg Ala Ala Ser Ala Ser Gly Ala Gly Thr Gly Tyr Gly Ser
 100 105 110
 Ser Gly Gly Tyr Asn Val Gly Thr Gly Ile Ser Thr Ser Ser Gly Ala
 115 120 125
 Ala Ser Ser Tyr Ser Val Ser Ala Gly Gly Tyr Ala Ser Thr Gly Val
 130 135 140
 Gly Ile Gly Ser Thr Val Thr Ser Thr Thr Ser Arg Leu Ser Ser Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Glu Ala Cys Ser Arg Ile Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Thr Leu Val Ser Gly
 165 170 175
 Ser Leu Asn Thr Ala Ala Leu Pro Ser Val Ile Ser Asp Leu Phe Ala

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180	185	190
Gln Val Ser Ala Ser Ser Pro Gly Val Ser Gly Asn Glu Val Leu Ile		
195	200	205
Gln Val Leu Leu Glu Ile Val Ser Ser Leu Ile His Ile Leu Ser Ser		
210	215	220
Ser Ser Val Gly Gln Val Asp Phe Ser Ser Val Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala		
225	230	235
240		
Ala Val Gly Gln Ser Met Gln Val Val Met Gly		
245	250	

<210> SEQ ID NO 80

<211> LENGTH: 157

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Nephila clavipes* (MiSp II)

<400> SEQUENCE: 80

Ser Tyr Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Tyr Thr Pro Thr Ser Ala Gly Ser Tyr		
1	5	10
15		
Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Phe Gly Ala Gly Ala Ser Ala Gly Val Gly		
20	25	30
Ala Gly Ala Gly Thr Val Ala Gly Tyr Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly		
35	40	45
Ala Gly Ser Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Arg Gly Thr Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala		
50	55	60
Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Thr Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala		
65	70	75
80		
Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Asn Ser Gly Gly Tyr Ser Ala Gly		
85	90	95
Val Gly Val Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly Thr		
100	105	110
Val Gly Gly Tyr Gly Arg Gly Ala Gly Val Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala		
115	120	125
Gly Phe Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Tyr Arg Arg Asp Gly		
130	135	140
Gly Tyr Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala		
145	150	155

<210> SEQ ID NO 81

<211> LENGTH: 988

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Nephila clavipes* (MiSp I)

<400> SEQUENCE: 81

Arg Gly Ala Ala Ser Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly		
1	5	10
15		
Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Tyr Gly Gly Gln Ile Gly Tyr Gly Ala Gly Ala		
20	25	30
Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Ala		
35	40	45
Gly Tyr Gly Arg Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ser Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala		
50	55	60
Gly Ser Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Gln Ala Gly Tyr Gly		
65	70	75
80		
Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser Ala Gly Asn Ala Phe Ala Gln Ser		
85	90	95
Leu Ser Ser Asn Leu Leu Ser Ser Gly Asp Phe Val Gln Met Ile Ser		

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100							105					110				
Ser	Thr	Thr	Ser	Thr	Asp	His	Ala	Val	Ser	Val	Ala	Thr	Ser	Val	Ala	
		115					120					125				
Gln	Asn	Val	Gly	Ser	Gln	Leu	Gly	Leu	Asp	Ala	Asn	Ala	Met	Asn	Asn	
	130					135					140					
Leu	Leu	Gly	Ala	Val	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Val	Ser	Thr	Leu	Gly	Asn	Ala	Ile	
145					150					155					160	
Ser	Asp	Ala	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Asn	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ile	Gly	Asn	
			165						170					175		
Val	Leu	Ala	Asn	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ile	Ser	Glu	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ala	
		180						185					190			
Ala	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ser	Val	Thr	Thr	Thr	Leu	Thr	Ser	Tyr	Gly	
	195						200					205				
Pro	Ala	Val	Phe	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ser	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Ala	
	210					215					220					
Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Val	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	
225					230					235					240	
Gly	Arg	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Gly	
			245						250					255		
Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	
		260						265					270			
Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Arg	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	
	275					280						285				
Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	Tyr	
	290					295					300					
Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	
305					310					315					320	
Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Arg	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	
			325					330						335		
Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	
		340						345					350			
Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ser	
	355					360						365				
Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Arg	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	
	370					375					380					
Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	
385					390					395					400	
Tyr	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	
			405					410						415		
Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Arg	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	
		420					425						430			
Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Arg	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	
	435					440						445				
Tyr	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	
	450					455					460					
Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Arg	Gly	
465					470					475					480	
Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	
			485						490					495		
Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Gln	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	
		500						505					510			
Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Arg	Gly	Ala	
	515					520						525				

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Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala
 530 535 540
 Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Ala Gly
 545 550 555 560
 Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala
 565 570 575
 Gly Gly Tyr Gly Arg Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Val Ala Ala Gly
 580 585 590
 Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Ala Gly Ala
 595 600 605
 Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Thr Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly
 610 615 620
 Gly Tyr Gly Arg Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala
 625 630 635 640
 Gly Ala Gly Thr Gly Gly Ala Gly Tyr Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly
 645 650 655
 Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly
 660 665 670
 Gly Ala Gly Tyr Gly Arg Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala
 675 680 685
 Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly
 690 695 700
 Tyr Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala
 705 710 715 720
 Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Ala Gly Tyr Ser Arg Gly
 725 730 735
 Gly Arg Ala Gly Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala
 740 745 750
 Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Ala Gly
 755 760 765
 Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala
 770 775 780
 Gly Gly Tyr Gly Arg Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly
 785 790 795 800
 Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly Gln Gly
 805 810 815
 Gly Tyr Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala
 820 825 830
 Gly Arg Gly Gly Tyr Gly Arg Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Gly
 835 840 845
 Gln Gly Gly Tyr Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
 850 855 860
 Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Asp Lys Glu Ile Ala Cys Trp Ser
 865 870 875 880
 Arg Cys Arg Tyr Thr Val Ala Ser Thr Thr Ser Arg Leu Ser Ser Ala
 885 890 895
 Glu Ala Ser Ser Arg Ile Ser Ser Ala Ala Ser Thr Leu Val Ser Gly
 900 905 910
 Gly Tyr Leu Asn Thr Ala Ala Leu Pro Ser Val Ile Ser Asp Leu Phe
 915 920 925
 Ala Gln Val Gly Ala Ser Ser Pro Gly Val Ser Asp Ser Glu Val Leu
 930 935 940

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Ile Gln Val Leu Leu Glu Ile Val Ser Ser Leu Ile His Ile Leu Ser
945                      950                      955                      960

Ser Ser Ser Val Gly Gln Val Asp Phe Ser Ser Val Gly Ser Ser Ala
                      965                      970                      975

Ala Ala Val Gly Gln Ser Met Gln Val Val Met Gly
          980                      985

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<210> SEQ ID NO 82
<211> LENGTH: 907
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Nephila clavipes
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: flagelliform silk protein

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<400> SEQUENCE: 82

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Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly
1          5          10          15

Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro
          20          25          30

Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly
          35          40          45

Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly
          50          55          60

Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr
65          70          75          80

Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Thr Gly
          85          90          95

Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro
          100         105         110

Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly
          115         120         125

Gly Phe Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly
          130         135         140

Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Phe
145         150         155         160

Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly
          165         170         175

Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro
          180         185         190

Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly
          195         200         205

Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala
210         215         220

Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Thr Thr Ile Ile Glu
225         230         235         240

Asp Leu Asp Ile Thr Ile Asp Gly Ala Asp Gly Pro Ile Thr Ile Ser
          245         250         255

Glu Glu Leu Thr Ile Ser Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala
          260         265         270

Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly
          275         280         285

Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro
          290         295         300

Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly
305         310         315         320

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Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Tyr
				325					330				335			
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly
				340					345				350			
Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Glu	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	
				355					360				365			
Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly
				370					375				380			
Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Glu	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Pro
				385					390				395			
Gly	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly
				405					410				415			
Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Glu	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Gly	Pro
				420					425				430			
Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Tyr
				435					440				445			
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly
				450					455				460			
Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Pro
				465					470				475			
Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly
				485					490				495			
Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly
				500					505				510			
Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Tyr
				515					520				525			
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gly
				530					535				540			
Pro	Gly	Gly	Thr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Pro
				545					550				555			
Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly
				565					570				575			
Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly	Gly
				580					585				590			
Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Tyr
				595					600				605			
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Thr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly
				610					615				620			
Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly
				625					630				635			
Ala	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly
				645					650				655			
Gly	Gly	Thr	Thr	Ile	Thr	Glu	Asp	Leu	Asp	Ile	Thr	Ile	Asp	Gly	Ala	Gly
				660					665				670			
Asp	Gly	Pro	Ile	Thr	Ile	Ser	Glu	Glu	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly
				675					680				685			
Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly
				690					695				700			
Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Val	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly
				705					710				715			
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly
				725					730				735			
Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro						

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740	745	750
Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Phe 755 760 765		
Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Glu Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Ser Gly Thr Tyr 770 775 780		
Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly 785 790 795 800		
Pro Gly Ser Pro Gly Gly Ala Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Pro Gly Gly Ala 805 810 815		
Tyr Tyr Pro Ser Ser Arg Val Pro Asp Met Val Asn Gly Ile Met Ser 820 825 830		
Ala Met Gln Gly Ser Gly Phe Asn Tyr Gln Met Phe Gly Asn Met Leu 835 840 845		
Ser Gln Tyr Ser Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Cys Asn Pro Asn Asn Val Asn 850 855 860		
Val Leu Met Asp Ala Leu Leu Ala Ala Leu His Cys Leu Ser Asn His 865 870 875 880		
Gly Ser Ser Ser Phe Ala Pro Ser Pro Thr Pro Ala Ala Met Ser Ala 885 890 895		
Tyr Ser Asn Ser Val Gly Arg Met Phe Ala Tyr 900 905		
<210> SEQ ID NO 83		
<211> LENGTH: 871		
<212> TYPE: PRT		
<213> ORGANISM: Nephila clavipes		
<220> FEATURE:		
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: flagelliform silk protein		
<400> SEQUENCE: 83		
Met Gly Lys Gly Arg His Asp Thr Lys Ala Lys Ala Lys Ala Met Gln 1 5 10 15		
Val Ala Leu Ala Ser Ser Ile Ala Glu Leu Val Ile Ala Glu Ser Ser 20 25 30		
Gly Gly Asp Val Gln Arg Lys Thr Asn Val Ile Ser Asn Ala Leu Arg 35 40 45		
Asn Ala Leu Met Ser Thr Thr Gly Ser Pro Asn Glu Glu Phe Val His 50 55 60		
Glu Val Gln Asp Leu Ile Gln Met Leu Ser Gln Glu Gln Ile Asn Glu 65 70 75 80		
Val Asp Thr Ser Gly Pro Gly Gln Tyr Tyr Arg Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly 85 90 95		
Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Pro Val Val Thr Glu Thr Leu Thr 100 105 110		
Val Thr Val Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gln Pro Ser Gly Ala Gly Pro 115 120 125		
Ser Gly Thr Gly Gly Tyr Ala Pro Thr Gly Tyr Ala Pro Ser Gly Ser 130 135 140		
Gly Ala Gly Gly Val Arg Pro Ser Ala Ser Gly Pro Ser Gly Ser Gly 145 150 155 160		
Pro Ser Gly Gly Ser Arg Pro Ser Ser Ser Gly Pro Ser Gly Thr Arg 165 170 175		
Pro Ser Pro Asn Gly Ala Ser Gly Ser Ser Pro Gly Gly Ile Ala Pro 180 185 190		
Gly Gly Ser Asn Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Val Ser Gly Ala Thr Gly Gly		

-continued

195					200					205					
Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Thr	Gly	Gly	Thr	Tyr
210						215					220				
Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	Glu	Pro	Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Val	Ala	Gly	Gly
225					230					235					240
Pro	Tyr	Ser	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Tyr
				245					250					255	
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly
			260					265					270		
Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro
	275						280					285			
Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly
290						295					300				
Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly
305					310					315					320
Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Thr
				325					330					335	
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Thr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly
			340						345					350	
Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro
	355						360					365			
Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly
370						375					380				
Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly
385					390					395					400
Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Leu	Gly	Gly	Ala
				405					410					415	
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Leu	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly
			420					425						430	
Thr	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gln
	435						440					445			
Gly	Asp	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly
450						455					460				
Gly	Val	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly
465					470					475					480
Ala	Arg	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ser
				485					490					495	
Gly	Gly	Thr	Thr	Ile	Val	Glu	Asp	Leu	Asp	Ile	Thr	Ile	Asp	Gly	Ala
			500					505					510		
Asp	Gly	Pro	Ile	Thr	Ile	Ser	Glu	Glu	Leu	Thr	Ile	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly
	515						520					525			
Ala	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Asn	Val	Gly	Pro
530						535					540				
Gly	Arg	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly
545					550					555					560
Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly
				565					570					575	
Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	Val
			580					585					590		
Arg	Pro	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly
		595					600					605			
Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly
610						615						620			

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Ser Ala Gly Ser Ala Gly Gly Thr Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Phe Gly Gly
 625 630 635 640
 Pro Gly Gly Phe Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro
 645 650 655
 Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr
 660 665 670
 Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly
 675 680 685
 Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Tyr Gly Leu Gly Gly Ala
 690 695 700
 Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr
 705 710 715 720
 Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly
 725 730 735
 Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro
 740 745 750
 Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly
 755 760 765
 Gly Thr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Glu Ser Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly
 770 775 780
 Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser
 785 790 795 800
 Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Ser Ser Phe Val
 805 810 815
 Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro
 820 825 830
 Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Leu Gly Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly
 835 840 845
 Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Val Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly
 850 855 860
 Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Thr Gly
 865 870

<210> SEQ ID NO 84
 <211> LENGTH: 1002
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: *Nephila clavipes*
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: flagelliform silk protein

<400> SEQUENCE: 84

Gly Ala Pro Gly Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Phe Gly Pro Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly Phe Gly Pro Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly
 20 25 30
 Phe Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Ala Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro
 35 40 45
 Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly
 50 55 60
 Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala
 85 90 95
 Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Glu Gly Pro Val Thr Val Asp Val Asp
 100 105 110

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Val Thr	Val Gly	Pro Glu	Gly Val	Gly Gly	Gly Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Gly	Ala Gly	
	115			120			125		
Pro Gly	Gly Ala	Gly Phe	Gly Pro	Gly Gly	Gly Gly	Ala Gly	Phe Gly	Pro	
130			135			140			
Gly Gly	Ala Pro	Gly Ala	Pro Gly	Gly Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Pro	
145		150			155			160	
Gly Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Pro	Gly Gly	Val Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Gly	Ala Gly	Gly Gly	
	165			170			175		
Tyr Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Ala	Gly Gly	Val Gly	Pro Ala	Gly Thr	Gly Gly		
	180			185		190			
Phe Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Ala	Gly Gly	Phe Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Gly	Ala Gly	Gly Gly	
	195			200		205			
Phe Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Ala	Gly Gly	Phe Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Gly	Ala Gly	Gly Gly	
	210		215			220			
Tyr Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Val	Gly Pro	Gly Gly	Ala Gly	Gly Gly	Phe Gly	Pro	
225		230			235			240	
Gly Gly	Val Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Ser	Gly Pro	Gly Gly	Ala Gly	Gly Gly	Glu	
	245			250			255		
Gly Pro	Val Thr	Val Asp	Val Asp	Val Ser	Val Gly	Gly Ala	Pro Gly		
	260		265			270			
Gly Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Ala	Gly Pro	Gly Gly	Ala Gly	Phe Gly	Pro Gly		
	275		280			285			
Gly Gly	Ala Gly	Phe Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Gly	Ala Gly	Phe Gly	Pro Gly		
	290		295		300				
Gly Ala	Ala Gly	Gly Pro	Gly Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Pro	Gly	
305		310			315			320	
Gly Ala	Gly Gly	Tyr Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Ala	Gly Gly	Tyr Gly	Pro Gly		
	325			330			335		
Gly Val	Gly Pro	Gly Gly	Ala Gly	Gly Tyr	Gly Pro	Gly Gly	Ala Gly		
	340			345			350		
Gly Tyr	Gly Pro	Gly Gly	Ser Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Gly	Ala Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Gly	
	355		360			365			
Ala Gly	Gly Glu	Gly Pro	Val Thr	Val Asp	Val Asp	Val Thr	Val Gly		
	370		375		380				
Pro Glu	Gly Val	Gly Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Ala	Gly Pro	Gly Gly	Ala		
385		390			395			400	
Gly Phe	Gly Pro	Gly Gly	Gly Ala	Gly Phe	Gly Pro	Gly Gly	Ala Pro		
	405			410			415		
Gly Ala	Pro Gly	Gly Pro	Gly Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Pro	Gly	
	420			425			430		
Gly Pro	Gly Gly	Val Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Ala	Gly Gly	Tyr Gly	Pro Gly		
	435		440			445			
Gly Ala	Gly Gly	Val Gly	Pro Ala	Gly Thr	Gly Gly	Phe Gly	Pro Gly		
	450		455			460			
Gly Ala	Gly Gly	Phe Gly	Pro Gly	Gly Ala	Gly Gly	Phe Gly	Pro Gly		
465		470			475			480	
Gly Ala	Gly Gly	Phe Gly	Pro Ala	Gly Ala	Gly Gly	Tyr Gly	Pro Gly		
	485			490			495		
Gly Val	Gly Pro	Gly Gly	Ala Gly	Gly Phe	Gly Pro	Gly Gly	Val Gly		
	500			505			510		
Pro Gly	Gly Ser	Gly Pro	Gly Gly	Ala Gly	Gly Glu	Gly Pro	Val Thr		
	515			520			525		

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Val	Asp	Val	Asp	Val	Ser	Val	Gly	Gly	Ala	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly
530						535					540				
Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly
545					550					555					560
Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ala	Gly
				565					570					575	
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly
				580				585					590		
Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro
		595						600					605		
Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro
	610					615					620				
Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Glu
625					630					635					640
Gly	Pro	Val	Thr	Val	Asp	Val	Asp	Val	Thr	Val	Gly	Pro	Glu	Gly	Val
				645					650					655	
Gly	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Phe	Gly	Pro
			660					665					670		
Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Pro	Gly	Ala	Pro	Gly
		675					680					685			
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly
	690					695					700				
Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly
705					710					715					720
Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gly	Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly
				725					730					735	
Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly
			740					745					750		
Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro
		755						760				765			
Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser
	770					775					780				
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Glu	Gly	Pro	Val	Thr	Val	Asp	Val	Asp
785					790					795					800
Val	Ser	Val	Gly	Gly	Ala	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro
				805					810					815	
Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly
			820					825					830		
Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly
		835					840					845			
Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly
	850					855					860				
Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly
865					870					875					880
Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly
				885					890					895	
Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Glu	Gly	Pro	Val	Thr
			900					905					910		
Val	Asp	Val	Asp	Val	Thr	Val	Gly	Pro	Glu	Gly	Val	Gly	Gly	Gly	Pro
	915						920					925			
Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala
	930					935					940				
Gly	Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Pro	Gly	Ala	Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly

945	950						955						960			
Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	
				965					970					975		
Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Ala	
				980					985					990		
Gly	Thr	Gly	Gly	Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala							
				995					1000							
<210> SEQ ID NO 85																
<211> LENGTH: 626																
<212> TYPE: PRT																
<213> ORGANISM: Nephila clavipes																
<220> FEATURE:																
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: flagelliform silk protein																
<400> SEQUENCE: 85																
Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Thr	Thr	Val	Ile	Glu	Asp	Leu	Asp	Ile	Thr	
1					5					10					15	
Ile	Asp	Gly	Ala	Asp	Gly	Pro	Ile	Thr	Ile	Ser	Glu	Glu	Leu	Thr	Ile	
				20					25					30		
Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	
				35					40					45		
Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	
				50					55					60		
Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	
65					70					75					80	
Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	
				85					90					95		
Gly	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	
				100					105					110		
Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Glu	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	
				115					120					125		
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Glu	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	
				130					135					140		
Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	
145					150					155					160	
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	
				165					170					175		
Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Thr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	
				180					185					190		
Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	
				195					200					205		
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	
				210					215					220		
Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	
225					230					235					240	
Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	
				245					250					255		
Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	
				260					265					270		
Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	
				275					280					285		
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	
				290					295					300		
Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	

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305	310	315	320
Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly	325	330	335
Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly	340	345	350
Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Ala	355	360	365
Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly	370	375	380
Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Thr Thr Val Ile Glu Asp Leu Asp Ile Thr	385	390	395
Ile Asp Gly Ala Asp Gly Pro Ile Thr Ile Ser Glu Glu Leu Thr Ile	405	410	415
Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro	420	425	430
Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly	435	440	445
Gly Leu Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly	450	455	460
Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser	465	470	475
Gly Gly Leu Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Val	485	490	495
Pro Tyr Gly Ser Ser Gly Thr Tyr Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro	500	505	510
Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Pro Gly Gly Ala Tyr	515	520	525
Gly Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Tyr Tyr Pro Ser Ser Arg Val Pro Asp	530	535	540
Met Val Asn Gly Ile Met Ser Ala Met Gln Gly Ser Gly Phe Asn Tyr	545	550	555
Gln Met Phe Gly Asn Met Leu Ser Gln Tyr Ser Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser	565	570	575
Cys Asn Pro Asn Asn Val Asn Val Leu Met Asp Ala Leu Leu Ala Ala	580	585	590
Leu His Cys Leu Ser Asn His Gly Ser Ser Ser Phe Ala Pro Ser Pro	595	600	605
Thr Pro Ala Ala Met Ser Ala Tyr Ser Asn Ser Val Gly Arg Met Phe	610	615	620
Ala Tyr			
625			

<210> SEQ ID NO 86

<211> LENGTH: 651

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Argiope trifasciata

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: flagelliform silk protein

<400> SEQUENCE: 86

Ala Gly Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Val Gly Pro	1	5	10	15
Gly Gly Phe Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Phe Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Gly	20	25	30	
Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly				

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35	40	45
Gly Leu Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Leu Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly		
50	55	60
Leu Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Pro Gly Ala Ser		
65	70	75
Gly Arg Ala Gly Gly Ile Gly Gly Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly		
	85	90
Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly		
	100	105
Ser Gly Val Thr Val Val Glu Ser Val Ser Val Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly		
	115	120
Pro Gly Ala Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Val		
	130	135
Gly Pro Gly Gly Ile Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Leu Tyr Gly		
145	150	155
Pro Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Phe Gly Pro Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly Ala Pro		
	165	170
Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Leu Gly		
	180	185
Gly Gly Val Gly Gly Ala Gly Thr Gly Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Ala		
	195	200
Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Thr Gly Pro Val Ser		
	210	215
Val Ser Ser Thr Val Ser Val Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly		
225	230	235
Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly		
	245	250
Phe Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Phe Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro		
	260	265
Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Leu		
	275	280
Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Leu Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Leu Tyr		
	290	295
Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Ala Pro Gly Ala Ser Gly Arg		
305	310	315
Ala Gly Gly Ile Gly Gly Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly		
	325	330
Gly Val Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Val Ser Val Thr Glu Ser		
	340	345
Val Thr Val Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Ile Gly Gly		
	355	360
Pro Ser Gly Leu Gly Gly Ala Gly Ala Thr Gly Gly Phe Gly Gly Arg		
	370	375
Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Arg Phe Gly		
385	390	395
Gly Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Val		
	405	410
Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Val Thr Val Val Glu		
	420	425
Ser Val Ser Val Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly Gly Val Gly		
	435	440
Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ile Tyr Gly		
	450	455

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Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Leu Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Phe
 465 470 475 480
 Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly Ala Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly
 485 490 495
 Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gly Val Gly Gly Ala Gly
 500 505 510
 Thr Gly Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Val Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Ser Gly
 515 520 525
 Gly Ala Gly Gly Thr Gly Pro Val Ser Val Ser Ser Thr Ile Thr Val
 530 535 540
 Gly Gly Gly Gln Ser Ser Gly Gly Val Leu Pro Ser Thr Ser Tyr Ala
 545 550 555 560
 Pro Thr Thr Ser Gly Tyr Glu Arg Leu Pro Asn Leu Ile Asn Gly Ile
 565 570 575
 Lys Ser Ser Met Gln Gly Gly Gly Phe Asn Tyr Gln Asn Phe Gly Asn
 580 585 590
 Ile Leu Ser Gln Tyr Ala Thr Gly Ser Gly Thr Cys Asn Tyr Tyr Asp
 595 600 605
 Ile Asn Leu Leu Met Asp Ala Leu Leu Ala Ala Leu His Thr Leu Asn
 610 615 620
 Tyr Gln Gly Ala Ser Tyr Val Pro Ser Tyr Pro Ser Pro Ser Glu Met
 625 630 635 640
 Leu Ser Tyr Thr Glu Asn Val Arg Arg Tyr Phe
 645 650

<210> SEQ ID NO 87
 <211> LENGTH: 1884
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: *Nephila madagascariensis*
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: flagelliform silk protein
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <222> LOCATION: (1652)..(1652)
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa can be any naturally occurring amino acid

<400> SEQUENCE: 87

Met Gly Lys Gly Arg His Asp Thr Lys Ala Lys Ala Lys Ala Met Gln
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 Val Ala Leu Ala Ser Ser Ile Ala Glu Leu Val Ile Ala Glu Ser Ser
 20 25 30
 Gly Gly Asp Val Gln Arg Lys Thr Asn Val Ile Ser Asn Ala Leu Arg
 35 40 45
 Asn Ala Leu Met Ser Thr Thr Gly Ser Pro Asn Glu Glu Phe Val His
 50 55 60
 Glu Val Gln Asp Leu Ile Gln Met Leu Ser Gln Glu Gln Ile Asn Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Val Asp Thr Ser Gly Pro Gly Gln Tyr Tyr Arg Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly
 85 90 95
 Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Pro Val Ile Thr Glu Thr Leu Thr
 100 105 110
 Val Thr Val Gly Gly Ser Gly Ala Gly Gln Pro Ser Gly Ala Gly Pro
 115 120 125
 Ser Gly Thr Gly Gly Tyr Ala Pro Thr Gly Tyr Ala Pro Ser Gly Ser
 130 135 140
 Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Arg Pro Ser Ala Ser Gly Pro Ser Gly Ser Gly

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145					150					155					160
Pro	Ser	Gly	Ser	Arg	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ser	Gly	Thr	Arg	Pro
				165					170					175	
Ser	Ala	Asn	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ser	Ser	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ile	Ala	Pro	Gly
		180					185					190			
Gly	Ser	Ser	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Val	Ser	Gly	Ala	Thr	Gly	Gly	Pro
	195						200					205			
Ala	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Gly
	210					215					220				
Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Glu	Pro	Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Gln
225					230					235					240
Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Pro
			245					250					255		
Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly
		260						265					270		
Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly
	275						280					285			
Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala
	290					295					300				
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly
305					310					315					320
Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr
			325					330					335		
Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly
		340						345					350		
Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly
	355						360					365			
Ala	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala
	370					375					380				
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly
385					390					395					400
Pro	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Thr
			405					410					415		
Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly
		420						425					430		
Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly
	435					440						445			
Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ala
	450					455					460				
Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly
465					470					475					480
Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ile	Ile
			485					490						495	
Glu	Asp	Leu	Asp	Ile	Thr	Ile	Asp	Gly	Ala	Asp	Gly	Pro	Ile	Thr	Ile
		500						505					510		
Ser	Glu	Glu	Leu	Thr	Ile	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro
	515						520					525			
Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Arg	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly
	530					535					540				
Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly
545					550					555					560
Ser	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Ile	Gly	Arg	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val
			565					570						575	

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Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Ser Ile Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly
 580 585 590
 Gln Gly Gly Leu Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Gln Gly Gly Leu Gly Pro
 595 600 605
 Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Ser Gly Gly Val Gly Gly Pro
 610 615 620
 Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly
 625 630 635 640
 Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro
 645 650 655
 Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr
 660 665 670
 Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly
 675 680 685
 Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly
 690 695 700
 Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr
 705 710 715 720
 Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly
 725 730 735
 Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro
 740 745 750
 Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ile Gly Pro Gly
 755 760 765
 Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ile Gly Pro Gly Gly
 770 775 780
 Thr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala
 785 790 795 800
 Gly Pro Ser Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Ser Gly Ala Gly
 805 810 815
 Arg Gly Gly Ser Gly Arg Gly Ser Val Gly Arg Gly Gly Ala Gly Arg
 820 825 830
 Gly Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly
 835 840 845
 Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Thr Thr Ile Ile
 850 855 860
 Glu Asp Leu Asp Ile Thr Val Asp Gly Ala Asn Gly Pro Ile Thr Ile
 865 870 875 880
 Ser Glu Glu Leu Thr Ile Gly Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Val Gly Pro
 885 890 895
 Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly
 900 905 910
 Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Ser Gly Gly
 915 920 925
 Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Val
 930 935 940
 Gly Ser Gly Gly Phe Gly Pro Gly Gly Ile Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly
 945 950 955 960
 Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly
 965 970 975
 Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Tyr Gly Pro
 980 985 990

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Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly
		995						1000				1005			
Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	
1010					1015					1020					
Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Glu	Gly	
1025					1030						1035				
Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	
1040					1045						1050				
Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	
1055					1060						1065				
Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	
1070					1075						1080				
Ala	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	
1085					1090						1095				
Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	
1100					1105						1110				
Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Thr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	
1115					1120						1125				
Ser	Ala	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	
1130					1135						1140				
Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	
1145					1150						1155				
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	
1160					1165						1170				
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	
1175					1180						1185				
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	
1190					1195						1200				
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gly	Leu	
1205					1210						1215				
Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ala	
1220					1225						1230				
Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Thr	
1235					1240						1245				
Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Val	
1250					1255						1260				
Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Thr	Thr	Val	Ile	Glu	Asp	Leu	
1265					1270						1275				
Asp	Ile	Thr	Ile	Asp	Gly	Ala	Asp	Gly	Pro	Ile	Thr	Ile	Ser	Glu	
1280					1285						1290				
Glu	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	
1295					1300						1305				
Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	
1310					1315						1320				
Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	
1325					1330						1335				
Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Arg	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	
1340					1345						1350				
Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	
1355					1360						1365				
Ser	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	
1370					1375						1380				
Glu	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Glu	

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1385	1390	1395
Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly		
1400	1405	1410
Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly		
1415	1420	1425
Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr		
1430	1435	1440
Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly		
1445	1450	1455
Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Glu Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly		
1460	1465	1470
Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Thr Gly Pro Gly		
1475	1480	1485
Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly		
1490	1495	1500
Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly		
1505	1510	1515
Gly Phe Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly		
1520	1525	1530
Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly		
1535	1540	1545
Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Thr Gly Pro Gly		
1550	1555	1560
Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly		
1565	1570	1575
Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly		
1580	1585	1590
Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly		
1595	1600	1605
Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly		
1610	1615	1620
Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly		
1625	1630	1635
Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Ala Gly Xaa Gly		
1640	1645	1650
Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly		
1655	1660	1665
Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Thr Thr Val Ile Glu Asp		
1670	1675	1680
Leu Asp Ile Thr Ile Asp Gly Ala Asp Gly Pro Ile Thr Ile Ser		
1685	1690	1695
Glu Glu Leu Thr Ile Asn Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro		
1700	1705	1710
Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro		
1715	1720	1725
Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro		
1730	1735	1740
Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly		
1745	1750	1755
Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Tyr Gly Pro Gly		
1760	1765	1770
Gly Ser Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly		
1775	1780	1785

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Gly Glu Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly
 1790 1795 1800

Glu Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala
 1805 1810 1815

Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro
 1820 1825 1830

Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro
 1835 1840 1845

Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala
 1850 1855 1860

Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Glu Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly
 1865 1870 1875

Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly
 1880

<210> SEQ ID NO 88
 <211> LENGTH: 2249
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Nephila clavipes
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: flagelliform silk protein

<400> SEQUENCE: 88

Ala Gly Pro Ser Gly Thr Gly Gly Tyr Ala Pro Thr Gly Tyr Ala Pro
 1 5 10 15

Ser Gly Ser Gly Ala Gly Gly Val Arg Pro Ser Ala Ser Gly Pro Ser
 20 25 30

Gly Ser Gly Pro Ser Gly Gly Ser Arg Pro Ser Ser Ser Gly Pro Ser
 35 40 45

Gly Thr Arg Pro Ser Pro Asn Gly Ala Ser Gly Ser Ser Pro Gly Gly
 50 55 60

Ile Ala Pro Gly Gly Ser Asn Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Val Ser Gly Ala
 65 70 75 80

Thr Gly Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Gly Ser Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Thr Gly
 85 90 95

Gly Thr Tyr Gly Pro Ser Gly Gly Ser Glu Pro Phe Gly Pro Gly Val
 100 105 110

Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Ser Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly
 115 120 125

Gly Ala Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Thr Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly
 130 135 140

Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly
 145 150 155 160

Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr
 165 170 175

Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly
 180 185 190

Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro
 195 200 205

Gly Gly Thr Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Thr Gly Pro Gly
 210 215 220

Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly
 225 230 235 240

Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala
 245 250 255

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Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly
 260 265 270

Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Ser Gly Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro
 275 280 285

Gly Gly Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Thr Ser
 290 295 300

Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Gly Gly
 305 310 315 320

Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Val
 325 330 335

Gly Arg Gly Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Ala Gly Arg Gly Gly Ala Arg
 340 345 350

Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly
 355 360 365

Thr Thr Ile Val Glu Asp Leu Asp Ile Thr Ile Asp Gly Ala Asp Gly
 370 375 380

Pro Ile Thr Ile Ser Glu Glu Leu Thr Ile Gly Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly
 385 390 395 400

Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Asn Val Gly Pro Gly Arg
 405 410 415

Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Val
 420 425 430

Gly Pro Gly Ser Phe Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly
 435 440 445

Pro Gly Gly Val Arg Pro Ser Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Thr
 450 455 460

Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly
 465 470 475 480

Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ala Gly Gly Thr Tyr Gly Pro Gly
 485 490 495

Gly Phe Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Phe Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly
 500 505 510

Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala
 515 520 525

Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly
 530 535 540

Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Tyr Gly
 545 550 555 560

Leu Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly
 565 570 575

Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro
 580 585 590

Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly
 595 600 605

Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly
 610 615 620

Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Thr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Glu Ser Gly Gly Tyr
 625 630 635 640

Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly
 645 650 655

Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro
 660 665 670

Ser	Ser	Phe	Val	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly
	675						680					685			
Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly
	690					695					700				
Ala	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Leu	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ala
	705				710					715					720
Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ser	Val	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly
				725					730					735	
Arg	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg
			740					745					750		
Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly
		755					760					765			
Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Thr	Thr	Val	Ile	Glu	Asp	Leu	Asp	Ile
	770					775					780				
Thr	Ile	Asp	Gly	Ala	Asp	Gly	Pro	Ile	Thr	Ile	Ser	Glu	Glu	Leu	Thr
	785				790					795					800
Ile	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gly
			805						810					815	
Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Phe
			820					825					830		
Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly
		835					840					845			
Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly
	850					855						860			
Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly
	865				870					875					880
Ala	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro
			885						890					895	
Gly	Gly	Glu	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly
			900					905					910		
Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro
		915					920					925			
Gly	Gly	Glu	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Val	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly
	930					935					940				
Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly
	945				950					955					960
Glu	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly
			965						970					975	
Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro
			980					985					990		
Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly
		995					1000					1005			
Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	
	1010					1015					1020				
Gly	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Tyr	G			

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1085	1090	1095
Gly Phe Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser 1100 1105	Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly 1110	
Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala 1115 1120	Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly 1125	
Gly Phe Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala 1130 1135	Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Ala Pro Gly 1140	
Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala 1145 1150	Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly 1155	
Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala 1160 1165	Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly 1170	
Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly 1175 1180	Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly 1185	
Gly Ser Gly Gly Thr Thr Ile 1190 1195	Ile Glu Asp Leu Asp Ile Thr Ile 1200	
Asp Gly Ala Asp Gly Pro Ile 1205 1210	Thr Ile Ser Glu Glu Leu Pro Ile 1215	
Ser Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly 1220 1225	Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly 1230	
Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly 1235 1240	Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly 1245	
Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly 1250 1255	Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly 1260	
Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly 1265 1270	Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser 1275	
Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly 1280 1285	Ala Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Tyr 1290	
Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Tyr Gly 1295 1300	Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Pro Gly 1305	
Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly 1310 1315	Pro Gly Gly Glu Gly Pro Gly Gly 1320	
Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro 1325 1330	Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly 1335	
Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro 1340 1345	Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Glu Gly Gly 1350	
Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser 1355 1360	Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly 1365	
Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro 1370 1375	Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Glu Gly Pro 1380	
Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr 1385 1390	Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly 1395	
Gly Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr 1400 1405	Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly 1410	
Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser 1415 1420	Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly 1425	
Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr 1430 1435	Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly 1440	
Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser 1445 1450	Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly 1455	
Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser 1460 1465	Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly 1470	
Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser 1475 1480	Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly 1485	

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Gly Ser 1490	Gly Pro Gly Gly 1495	Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly 1495	Ser Gly Pro Gly 1500
Gly Ser 1505	Gly Pro Gly Gly 1510	Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly 1515	Ser Gly Pro Gly 1515
Gly Ser 1520	Gly Pro Gly Gly 1525	Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly 1530	Ser Gly Pro Gly 1530
Gly Phe 1535	Gly Pro Gly Gly 1540	Phe Gly Pro Gly Gly 1545	Ser Gly Pro Gly 1545
Gly Tyr 1550	Gly Pro Gly Gly 1555	Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly 1560	Ala Gly Pro Gly 1560
Gly Val 1565	Gly Pro Gly Gly 1570	Phe Gly Pro Gly Gly 1575	Ala Gly Pro Gly 1575
Gly Ala 1580	Gly Pro Gly Gly 1585	Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly 1590	Ala Gly Pro Gly 1590
Gly Ala 1595	Gly Pro Gly Gly 1600	Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly 1605	Ala Gly Pro Gly 1605
Gly Ala 1610	Gly Pro Gly Gly 1615	Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly 1620	Ala Gly Gly 1620
Ala Gly 1625	Gly Ser Gly Gly 1630	Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly 1635	Thr Thr Ile 1635
Ile Glu 1640	Asp Leu Asp Ile 1645	Thr Ile Asp Gly Ala 1650	Asp Gly Pro Ile 1650
Thr Ile 1655	Ser Glu Glu Leu 1660	Thr Ile Ser Gly Ala 1665	Gly Gly Ser Gly 1665
Pro Gly 1670	Gly Ala Gly Pro 1675	Gly Val Gly Pro Gly 1680	Gly Gly Ser Gly 1680
Pro Gly 1685	Gly Val Gly Pro 1690	Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly 1695	Gly Gly Val Gly 1695
Pro Gly 1700	Gly Ser Gly Pro 1705	Gly Val Gly Pro Gly 1710	Gly Gly Ala Gly 1710
Gly Pro 1715	Tyr Gly Pro Gly 1720	Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly 1725	Ala Gly Gly 1725
Ala Gly 1730	Gly Pro Gly Gly 1735	Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly 1740	Ser Tyr Gly 1740
Pro Gly 1745	Gly Ser Gly Gly 1750	Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly 1755	Gly Gly Tyr Gly 1755
Pro Gly 1760	Gly Glu Gly Pro 1765	Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro 1770	Tyr Gly Pro 1770
Gly Gly 1775	Ala Gly Gly Pro 1780	Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly 1785	Ala Gly Gly Pro 1785
Tyr Gly 1790	Pro Gly Gly Glu 1795	Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly 1800	Pro Gly Gly Ser 1800
Tyr Gly 1805	Pro Gly Gly Ala 1810	Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly 1815	Pro Gly Gly Pro 1815
Tyr Gly 1820	Pro Gly Gly Glu 1825	Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly 1830	Gly Gly Pro Tyr 1830
Gly Pro 1835	Gly Gly Val Gly 1840	Pro Gly Gly Gly Gly 1845	Gly Gly Tyr 1845
Gly Pro 1850	Gly Gly Ala Gly 1855	Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly 1860	Gly Gly Ser 1860
Gly Pro 1865	Gly Gly Tyr Gly 1870	Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly 1875	Gly Gly Tyr 1875

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Gly Pro 1880	Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro 1885	Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro 1890	Gly Gly Ser
Gly Pro 1895	Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro 1900	Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro 1905	Gly Gly Ser
Gly Pro 1910	Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro 1915	Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro 1920	Gly Gly Tyr
Gly Pro 1925	Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro 1930	Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro 1935	Gly Gly Tyr
Gly Pro 1940	Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro 1945	Gly Gly Phe Gly Pro 1950	Gly Gly Phe
Gly Pro 1955	Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro 1960	Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro 1965	Gly Gly Ser
Gly Pro 1970	Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro 1975	Gly Gly Val Gly Pro 1980	Gly Gly Phe
Gly Pro 1985	Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro 1990	Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro 1995	Gly Gly Ala
Gly Pro 2000	Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro 2005	Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro 2010	Gly Gly Ala
Gly Pro 2015	Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro 2020	Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro 2025	Gly Gly Ala
Gly Gly 2030	Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly 2035	Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser 2040	Gly Gly Ala
Gly Gly 2045	Ser Gly Gly Thr Thr 2050	Ile Ile Glu Asp Leu 2055	Asp Ile Thr
Ile Asp 2060	Gly Ala Asp Gly Pro 2065	Ile Thr Ile Ser Glu 2070	Glu Leu Thr
Ile Ser 2075	Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser 2080	Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala 2085	Gly Pro Gly
Gly Val 2090	Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser 2095	Gly Pro Gly Gly Val 2100	Gly Pro Gly
Gly Ser 2105	Gly Pro Gly Gly Val 2110	Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser 2115	Gly Ala Gly
Gly Val 2120	Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala 2125	Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly 2130	Pro Gly Gly
Ser Gly 2135	Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly 2140	Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro 2145	Gly Gly Ala
Tyr Gly 2150	Pro Gly Gly Ser Tyr 2155	Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser 2160	Gly Gly Pro
Gly Gly 2165	Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr 2170	Gly Pro Gly Gly Glu 2175	Gly Pro Gly
Gly Ala 2180	Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly 2185	Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly 2190	Gly Pro Tyr
Gly Pro 2195	Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly 2200	Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly 2205	Gly Glu Gly
Gly Pro 2210	Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly 2215	Ser Tyr Gly Pro Gly 2220	Gly Ala Gly
Gly Pro 2225	Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly 2230	Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly 2235	Gly Glu Gly
Pro Gly 2240	Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro 2245	Tyr Gly Pro Gly	

<210> SEQ ID NO 89

<211> LENGTH: 462

<212> TYPE: PRT

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<213> ORGANISM: *Nephila clavipes*

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: flagelliform silk protein

<400> SEQUENCE: 89

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 Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly
 20 25 30
 Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro
 35 40 45
 Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly
 50 55 60
 Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser
 85 90 95
 Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Thr Gly Pro Gly Gly Thr Gly
 100 105 110
 Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro
 115 120 125
 Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Ser
 130 135 140
 Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Ser Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser
 165 170 175
 Gly Ala Gly Gly Thr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala
 180 185 190
 Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly
 195 200 205
 Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Val Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Thr Thr Ile
 210 215 220
 Thr Glu Asp Leu Asp Ile Thr Ile Asp Gly Ala Asp Gly Pro Ile Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Ile Ser Glu Glu Leu Thr Ile Ser Gly Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly
 245 250 255
 Gly Ala Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly
 260 265 270
 Val Gly Pro Gly Val Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser
 275 280 285
 Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Gly
 290 295 300
 Pro Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Gly Val Gly Pro
 305 310 315 320
 Gly Gly Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Phe Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly
 325 330 335
 Ser Glu Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Tyr Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly
 340 345 350
 Tyr Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Pro Gly
 355 360 365
 Gly Ala Tyr Gly Pro Gly Ser Pro Gly Gly Ala Tyr Tyr Pro Ser Ser
 370 375 380
 Arg Val Pro Asp Met Val Asn Gly Ile Met Ser Ala Met Gln Gly Ser

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385	390	395	400
Gly Phe Asn Tyr Gln Met Phe Gly Asn Met Leu Ser Gln Tyr Ser Ser	405	410	415
Gly Ser Gly Thr Cys Asn Pro Asn Asn Val Asn Val Leu Met Asp Ala	420	425	430
Leu Leu Ala Ala Leu His Cys Leu Ser Asn His Gly Ser Ser Ser Phe	435	440	445
Ala Pro Ser Pro Thr Pro Ala Ala Met Ser Ala Tyr Ser Asn	450	455	460

<210> SEQ ID NO 90
 <211> LENGTH: 2834
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Argiope trifasciata
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: aciniform spidroin 1

<400> SEQUENCE: 90

Ser Ser Ala Leu Phe Asn Ala Gly Val Leu Asn Ala Ser Asn Ile Asp	1	5	10	15
Thr Leu Gly Ser Arg Val Leu Ser Ala Leu Leu Asn Gly Val Ser Ser	20	25	30	
Ala Ala Gln Gly Leu Gly Ile Asn Val Asp Ser Gly Ser Val Gln Ser	35	40	45	
Asp Ile Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Phe Leu Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Ala	50	55	60	
Ser Tyr Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala Ser Ser Thr Ser Gly Ala Gly Tyr Thr	65	70	75	80
Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Ser Thr Gly Pro Ser Gly Tyr Pro Gly Pro Leu	85	90	95	
Gly Gly Gly Ala Pro Phe Gly Gln Ser Gly Phe Gly Gly Ser Asp Gly	100	105	110	
Pro Gln Gly Gly Phe Gly Ala Thr Gly Gly Ala Ser Ala Gly Leu Ile	115	120	125	
Ser Arg Val Ala Asn Ala Leu Ala Asn Thr Ser Thr Leu Arg Thr Val	130	135	140	
Leu Arg Thr Gly Val Ser Gln Gln Ile Ala Ser Ser Val Val Gln Arg	145	150	155	160
Ala Ala Gln Ser Leu Ala Ser Thr Leu Gly Val Asp Gly Asn Asn Leu	165	170	175	
Ala Arg Phe Ala Val Gln Ala Val Ser Arg Leu Pro Ala Gly Ser Asp	180	185	190	
Thr Ser Ala Tyr Ala Gln Ala Phe Ser Ser Ala Leu Phe Asn Ala Gly	195	200	205	
Val Leu Asn Ala Ser Asn Ile Asp Thr Leu Gly Ser Arg Val Leu Ser	210	215	220	
Ala Leu Leu Asn Gly Val Ser Ser Ala Ala Gln Gly Leu Gly Ile Asn	225	230	235	240
Val Asp Ser Gly Ser Val Gln Ser Asp Ile Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Phe	245	250	255	
Leu Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Ala Ser Tyr Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala Ser	260	265	270	
Ser Thr Ser Gly Ala Gly Tyr Thr Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Ser Thr Gly	275	280	285	
Pro Ser Gly Tyr Pro Gly Leu Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Pro Phe Gly Gln				

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290	295	300
Ser Gly Phe Gly Gly Ser Asp Gly Pro Gln Gly Gly Phe Gly Ala Thr		
305	310	315 320
Gly Gly Ala Ser Ala Gly Leu Ile Ser Arg Val Ala Asn Ala Leu Ala		
	325	330 335
Asn Thr Ser Thr Leu Arg Thr Val Leu Arg Thr Gly Val Ser Gln Gln		
	340	345 350
Ile Ala Ser Ser Val Val Gln Arg Ala Ala Gln Ser Leu Ala Ser Thr		
	355	360 365
Leu Gly Val Asp Gly Asn Asn Leu Ala Arg Phe Ala Val Gln Ala Val		
370	375	380
Ser Arg Leu Pro Ala Gly Ser Asp Thr Ser Ala Tyr Ala Gln Ala Phe		
385	390	395 400
Ser Ser Ala Leu Phe Asn Ala Gly Val Leu Asn Ala Ser Asn Ile Asp		
	405	410 415
Thr Leu Gly Ser Arg Val Leu Ser Ala Leu Leu Asn Gly Val Ser Ser		
	420	425 430
Ala Ala Gln Gly Leu Gly Ile Asn Val Asp Ser Gly Ser Val Gln Ser		
	435	440 445
Asp Ile Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Phe Leu Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Ala		
450	455	460
Ser Tyr Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala Ser Ser Thr Ser Gly Ala Gly Tyr Thr		
465	470	475 480
Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Ser Thr Gly Pro Ser Gly Tyr Pro Gly Pro Leu		
	485	490 495
Gly Gly Gly Ala Pro Phe Gly Gln Ser Gly Phe Gly Gly Ser Asp Gly		
	500	505 510
Pro Gln Gly Gly Phe Gly Ala Thr Gly Gly Ala Ser Ala Gly Leu Ile		
	515	520 525
Ser Arg Val Ala Asn Ala Leu Ala Asn Thr Ser Thr Leu Arg Thr Val		
530	535	540
Leu Arg Thr Gly Val Ser Gln Gln Ile Ala Ser Ser Val Val Gln Arg		
545	550	555 560
Ala Ala Gln Ser Leu Ala Ser Thr Leu Gly Val Asp Gly Asn Asn Leu		
	565	570 575
Ala Arg Phe Ala Val Gln Ala Val Ser Arg Leu Pro Ala Gly Ser Asp		
	580	585 590
Thr Ser Ala Tyr Ala Gln Ala Phe Ser Ser Ala Leu Phe Asn Ala Gly		
	595	600 605
Val Leu Asn Ala Ser Asn Ile Asp Thr Leu Gly Ser Arg Val Leu Ser		
610	615	620
Ala Leu Leu Asn Gly Val Ser Ser Ala Ala Gln Gly Leu Gly Ile Asn		
625	630	635 640
Val Asp Ser Gly Ser Val Gln Ser Asp Ile Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Phe		
	645	650 655
Leu Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Ala Ser Tyr Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala Ser		
	660	665 670
Ser Thr Ser Gly Ala Gly Tyr Thr Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Ser Thr Gly		
	675	680 685
Pro Ser Gly Tyr Pro Gly Pro Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Pro Phe Gly Gln		
690	695	700
Ser Gly Phe Gly Gly Ser Ala Gly Pro Gln Gly Gly Phe Gly Ala Thr		
705	710	715 720

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Gly Gly Ala Ser Ala Gly Leu Ile Ser Arg Val Ala Asn Ala Leu Ala
 725 730 735
 Asn Thr Ser Thr Leu Arg Thr Val Leu Arg Thr Gly Val Ser Gln Gln
 740 745 750
 Ile Ala Ser Ser Val Val Gln Arg Ala Ala Gln Ser Leu Ala Ser Thr
 755 760 765
 Leu Gly Val Asp Gly Asn Asn Leu Ala Arg Phe Ala Val Gln Ala Val
 770 775 780
 Ser Arg Leu Pro Ala Gly Ser Asp Thr Ser Ala Tyr Ala Gln Ala Phe
 785 790 795 800
 Ser Ser Ala Leu Phe Asn Ala Gly Val Leu Asn Ala Ser Asn Ile Asp
 805 810 815
 Thr Leu Gly Ser Arg Val Leu Ser Ala Leu Leu Asn Gly Val Ser Ser
 820 825 830
 Ala Ala Gln Gly Leu Gly Ile Asn Val Asp Ser Gly Ser Val Gln Ser
 835 840 845
 Asp Ile Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Phe Leu Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Ala
 850 855 860
 Ser Tyr Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala Ser Ser Thr Ser Gly Ala Gly Tyr Thr
 865 870 875 880
 Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Ser Thr Gly Pro Ser Gly Tyr Pro Gly Pro Leu
 885 890 895
 Gly Gly Gly Ala Pro Phe Gly Gln Ser Gly Phe Gly Gly Ser Ala Gly
 900 905 910
 Pro Gln Gly Gly Phe Gly Ala Thr Gly Gly Ala Ser Ala Gly Leu Ile
 915 920 925
 Ser Arg Val Ala Asn Ala Leu Ala Asn Thr Ser Thr Leu Arg Thr Val
 930 935 940
 Leu Arg Thr Gly Val Ser Gln Gln Ile Ala Ser Ser Val Val Gln Arg
 945 950 955 960
 Ala Ala Gln Ser Leu Ala Ser Thr Leu Gly Val Asp Gly Asn Asn Leu
 965 970 975
 Ala Arg Phe Ala Val Gln Ala Val Ser Arg Leu Pro Ala Gly Ser Asp
 980 985 990
 Thr Ser Ala Tyr Ala Gln Ala Phe Ser Ser Ala Leu Phe Asn Ala Gly
 995 1000 1005
 Val Leu Asn Ala Ser Asn Ile Asp Thr Leu Gly Ser Arg Val Leu
 1010 1015 1020
 Ser Ala Leu Leu Asn Gly Val Ser Ser Ala Ala Gln Gly Leu Gly
 1025 1030 1035
 Ile Asn Val Asp Ser Gly Ser Val Gln Ser Asp Ile Ser Ser Ser
 1040 1045 1050
 Ser Ser Phe Leu Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Ala Ser Tyr Ser Gln
 1055 1060 1065
 Ala Ser Ala Ser Ser Thr Ser Gly Thr Gly Tyr Thr Gly Pro Ser
 1070 1075 1080
 Gly Pro Ser Thr Gly Pro Ser Gly Tyr Pro Gly Pro Leu Gly Gly
 1085 1090 1095
 Gly Ala Pro Phe Gly Gln Ser Gly Phe Gly Gly Ser Ala Gly Pro
 1100 1105 1110
 Gln Gly Gly Phe Gly Ala Thr Gly Gly Ala Ser Ala Gly Leu Ile
 1115 1120 1125

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Ser Arg Val Ala Asn Ala Leu Ala Asn Thr Ser Thr Leu Arg Thr	1130	1135	1140
Val Leu Arg Thr Gly Val Ser Gln Gln Ile Ala Ser Ser Val Val	1145	1150	1155
Gln Arg Ala Ala Gln Ser Leu Ala Ser Thr Leu Gly Val Asp Gly	1160	1165	1170
Asn Asn Leu Ala Arg Phe Ala Val Gln Ala Val Ser Arg Leu Pro	1175	1180	1185
Ala Gly Ser Asp Thr Ser Ala Tyr Ala Gln Ala Phe Ser Ser Ala	1190	1195	1200
Leu Phe Asn Ala Gly Val Leu Asn Ala Ser Asn Ile Asp Thr Leu	1205	1210	1215
Gly Ser Arg Val Leu Ser Ala Leu Leu Asn Gly Val Ser Ser Ala	1220	1225	1230
Ala Gln Gly Leu Gly Ile Asn Val Asp Ser Gly Ser Val Gln Ser	1235	1240	1245
Asp Ile Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Phe Leu Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser	1250	1255	1260
Ala Ser Tyr Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala Ser Ser Thr Ser Gly Ala Gly	1265	1270	1275
Tyr Thr Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Ser Thr Gly Pro Ser Gly Tyr Pro	1280	1285	1290
Gly Pro Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Pro Phe Gly Gln Ser Gly Phe Gly	1295	1300	1305
Gly Ser Ala Gly Pro Gln Gly Gly Phe Gly Ala Thr Gly Gly Ala	1310	1315	1320
Ser Ala Gly Leu Ile Ser Arg Val Ala Asn Ala Leu Ala Asn Thr	1325	1330	1335
Ser Thr Leu Arg Thr Val Leu Arg Thr Gly Val Ser Gln Gln Ile	1340	1345	1350
Ala Ser Ser Val Val Gln Arg Ala Ala Gln Ser Leu Ala Ser Thr	1355	1360	1365
Leu Gly Val Asp Gly Asn Asn Leu Ala Arg Phe Ala Val Gln Ala	1370	1375	1380
Val Ser Arg Leu Pro Ala Gly Ser Asp Thr Ser Ala Tyr Ala Gln	1385	1390	1395
Ala Phe Ser Ser Ala Leu Phe Asn Ala Gly Val Leu Asn Ala Ser	1400	1405	1410
Asn Ile Asp Thr Leu Gly Ser Arg Val Leu Ser Ala Leu Leu Asn	1415	1420	1425
Gly Val Ser Ser Ala Ala Gln Gly Leu Gly Ile Asn Val Asp Ser	1430	1435	1440
Gly Ser Val Gln Ser Asp Ile Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Phe Leu Ser	1445	1450	1455
Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Ala Ser Tyr Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala Ser Ser	1460	1465	1470
Thr Ser Gly Ala Gly Tyr Thr Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro Ser Thr Gly	1475	1480	1485
Pro Ser Gly Tyr Pro Gly Pro Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Pro Phe Gly	1490	1495	1500
Gln Ser Gly Phe Gly Gly Ser Asp Gly Pro Gln Gly Gly Phe Gly	1505	1510	1515
Ala Thr Gly Gly Ala Ser Ala Gly Leu Ile Ser Arg Val Ala Asn			

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1520	1525	1530
Ala Leu Ala Asn Thr Ser Thr	Leu Arg Thr Val Leu Arg Thr Gly	
1535	1540	1545
Val Ser Gln Gln Ile Ala Ser	Ser Val Val Gln Arg Ala Ala Gln	
1550	1555	1560
Ser Leu Ala Ser Thr Leu Gly	Val Asp Gly Asn Asn Leu Ala Arg	
1565	1570	1575
Phe Ala Val Gln Ala Val Ser	Arg Leu Pro Ala Gly Ser Asp Thr	
1580	1585	1590
Ser Ala Tyr Ala Gln Ala Phe	Ser Ser Ala Leu Phe Asn Ala Gly	
1595	1600	1605
Val Leu Asn Ala Ser Asn Ile	Asp Thr Leu Gly Ser Arg Val Leu	
1610	1615	1620
Ser Ala Leu Leu Asn Gly Val	Ser Ser Ala Ala Gln Gly Leu Gly	
1625	1630	1635
Ile Asn Val Asp Ser Gly Ser	Val Gln Ser Asp Ile Ser Ser Ser	
1640	1645	1650
Ser Ser Phe Leu Ser Thr Ser	Ser Ser Ser Ala Ser Tyr Ser Gln	
1655	1660	1665
Ala Ser Ala Ser Ser Thr Ser	Gly Ala Gly Tyr Thr Gly Pro Ser	
1670	1675	1680
Gly Pro Ser Thr Gly Pro Ser	Gly Tyr Pro Gly Pro Leu Gly Gly	
1685	1690	1695
Gly Ala Pro Phe Gly Gln Ser	Gly Phe Gly Gly Ser Ala Gly Pro	
1700	1705	1710
Gln Gly Gly Phe Gly Ala Thr	Gly Gly Ala Ser Ala Gly Leu Ile	
1715	1720	1725
Ser Arg Val Ala Asn Ala Leu	Ala Asn Thr Ser Thr Leu Arg Thr	
1730	1735	1740
Val Leu Arg Thr Gly Val Ser	Gln Gln Ile Ala Ser Ser Val Val	
1745	1750	1755
Gln Arg Ala Ala Gln Ser Leu	Ala Ser Thr Leu Gly Val Asp Gly	
1760	1765	1770
Asn Asn Leu Ala Arg Phe Ala	Val Gln Ala Val Ser Arg Leu Pro	
1775	1780	1785
Ala Gly Ser Asp Thr Ser Ala	Tyr Ala Gln Ala Phe Ser Ser Ala	
1790	1795	1800
Leu Phe Asn Ala Gly Val Leu	Asn Ala Ser Asn Ile Asp Thr Leu	
1805	1810	1815
Gly Ser Arg Val Leu Ser Ala	Leu Leu Asn Gly Val Ser Ser Ala	
1820	1825	1830
Ala Gln Gly Leu Gly Ile Asn	Val Asp Ser Gly Ser Val Gln Ser	
1835	1840	1845
Asp Ile Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser	Phe Leu Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser	
1850	1855	1860
Ala Ser Tyr Ser Gln Ala Ser	Ala Ser Ser Thr Ser Gly Ala Gly	
1865	1870	1875
Tyr Thr Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro	Ser Thr Gly Pro Ser Gly Tyr Pro	
1880	1885	1890
Gly Pro Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala	Pro Phe Gly Gln Ser Gly Phe Gly	
1895	1900	1905
Gly Ser Ala Gly Pro Gln Gly	Gly Phe Gly Ala Thr Gly Gly Ala	
1910	1915	1920

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Ser Ala	Gly Leu Ile Ser Arg	Val Ala Asn Ala Leu	Ala Asn Thr
1925	1930	1935	
Ser Thr	Leu Arg Thr Val Leu	Arg Thr Gly Val Ser	Gln Gln Ile
1940	1945	1950	
Ala Ser	Ser Val Val Gln Arg	Ala Ala Gln Ser Leu	Ala Ser Thr
1955	1960	1965	
Leu Gly	Val Asp Gly Asn Asn	Leu Ala Arg Phe Ala	Val Gln Ala
1970	1975	1980	
Val Ser	Arg Leu Pro Ala Gly	Ser Asp Thr Ser Ala	Tyr Ala Gln
1985	1990	1995	
Ala Phe	Ser Ser Ala Leu Phe	Asn Ala Gly Val Leu	Asn Ala Ser
2000	2005	2010	
Asn Ile	Asp Thr Leu Gly Ser	Arg Val Leu Ser Ala	Leu Leu Asn
2015	2020	2025	
Gly Val	Ser Ser Ala Ala Gln	Gly Leu Gly Ile Asn	Val Asp Ser
2030	2035	2040	
Gly Ser	Val Gln Ser Asp Ile	Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser	Phe Leu Ser
2045	2050	2055	
Thr Ser	Ser Ser Ser Ala Ser	Tyr Ser Gln Ala Ser	Ala Ser Ser
2060	2065	2070	
Thr Ser	Gly Ala Gly Tyr Thr	Gly Pro Ser Gly Pro	Ser Thr Gly
2075	2080	2085	
Pro Ser	Gly Tyr Pro Gly Pro	Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala	Pro Phe Gly
2090	2095	2100	
Gln Ser	Gly Phe Gly Gly Ser	Ala Gly Pro Gln Gly	Gly Phe Gly
2105	2110	2115	
Ala Thr	Gly Gly Ala Ser Ala	Gly Leu Ile Ser Arg	Val Ala Asn
2120	2125	2130	
Ala Leu	Ala Asn Thr Ser Thr	Leu Arg Thr Val Leu	Arg Thr Gly
2135	2140	2145	
Val Ser	Gln Gln Ile Ala Ser	Ser Val Val Gln Arg	Ala Ala Gln
2150	2155	2160	
Ser Leu	Ala Ser Thr Leu Gly	Val Asp Gly Asn Asn	Leu Ala Arg
2165	2170	2175	
Phe Ala	Val Gln Ala Val Ser	Arg Leu Pro Ala Gly	Ser Asp Thr
2180	2185	2190	
Ser Ala	Tyr Ala Gln Ala Phe	Ser Ser Ala Leu Phe	Asn Ala Gly
2195	2200	2205	
Val Leu	Asn Ala Ser Asn Ile	Asp Thr Leu Gly Ser	Arg Val Leu
2210	2215	2220	
Ser Ala	Leu Leu Asn Gly Val	Ser Ser Ala Ala Gln	Gly Leu Gly
2225	2230	2235	
Ile Asn	Val Asp Ser Gly Ser	Val Gln Ser Asp Ile	Ser Ser Ser
2240	2245	2250	
Ser Ser	Phe Leu Ser Thr Ser	Ser Ser Ser Ala Ser	Tyr Ser Gln
2255	2260	2265	
Ala Ser	Ala Ser Ser Thr Ser	Gly Ala Gly Tyr Thr	Gly Pro Ser
2270	2275	2280	
Gly Pro	Ser Thr Gly Pro Ser	Gly Tyr Pro Gly Pro	Leu Gly Gly
2285	2290	2295	
Gly Ala	Pro Phe Gly Gln Ser	Gly Phe Gly Gly Ser	Ala Gly Pro
2300	2305	2310	

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Gln Gly	Gly Phe	Gly Ala	Thr	Gly Gly	Ala Ser	Ala	Gly Leu	Ile
2315			2320			2325		
Ser Arg	Val Ala	Asn Ala	Leu	Ala Asn	Thr Ser	Thr	Leu Arg	Thr
2330			2335			2340		
Val Leu	Arg Thr	Gly Val	Ser	Gln Gln	Ile Ala	Ser	Ser Val	Val
2345			2350			2355		
Gln Arg	Ala Ala	Gln Ser	Leu	Ala Ser	Thr Leu	Gly	Val Asp	Gly
2360			2365			2370		
Asn Asn	Leu Ala	Arg Phe	Ala	Val Gln	Ala Val	Ser	Arg Leu	Pro
2375			2380			2385		
Ala Gly	Ser Asp	Thr Ser	Ala	Tyr Ala	Gln Ala	Phe	Ser Ser	Ala
2390			2395			2400		
Leu Phe	Asn Ala	Gly Val	Leu	Asn Ala	Ser Asn	Ile	Asp Thr	Leu
2405			2410			2415		
Gly Ser	Arg Val	Leu Ser	Ala	Leu Leu	Asn Gly	Val	Ser Ser	Ala
2420			2425			2430		
Ala Gln	Gly Leu	Gly Ile	Asn	Val Asp	Ser Gly	Ser	Val Gln	Ser
2435			2440			2445		
Asp Ile	Ser Ser	Ser Ser	Ser	Phe Leu	Ser Thr	Ser	Ser Ser	Ser
2450			2455			2460		
Ala Ser	Tyr Ser	Gln Ala	Leu	Ala Ser	Ser Thr	Ser	Gly Ala	Gly
2465			2470			2475		
Tyr Thr	Gly Pro	Ser Gly	Pro	Ser Thr	Gly Pro	Ser	Gly Tyr	Pro
2480			2485			2490		
Gly Pro	Leu Gly	Gly Gly	Ala	Pro Phe	Gly Gln	Ser	Gly Phe	Gly
2495			2500			2505		
Gly Ser	Ala Gly	Pro Gln	Gly	Gly Phe	Gly Ala	Thr	Gly Gly	Ala
2510			2515			2520		
Ser Ala	Gly Leu	Ile Ser	Arg	Val Ala	Asn Ala	Leu	Ala Asn	Thr
2525			2530			2535		
Ser Thr	Leu Arg	Thr Val	Leu	Arg Thr	Gly Val	Ser	Gln Gln	Ile
2540			2545			2550		
Ala Ser	Ser Val	Val Gln	Arg	Ala Ala	Gln Ser	Leu	Ala Ser	Thr
2555			2560			2565		
Leu Gly	Val Asp	Gly Asn	Asn	Leu Ala	Arg Phe	Ala	Val Gln	Ala
2570			2575			2580		
Val Ser	Arg Leu	Pro Ala	Gly	Ser Asp	Thr Ser	Ala	Tyr Ala	Gln
2585			2590			2595		
Ala Phe	Ser Ser	Ala Leu	Phe	Asn Ala	Gly Val	Leu	Asn Ala	Ser
2600			2605			2610		
Asn Ile	Asp Thr	Leu Gly	Ser	Arg Val	Leu Ser	Ala	Leu Leu	Asn
2615			2620			2625		
Gly Val	Ser Ser	Ala Ala	Gln	Gly Leu	Gly Ile	Asn	Val Asp	Ser
2630			2635			2640		
Gly Ser	Val Gln	Ser Asp	Ile	Ser Ser	Ser Ser	Ser	Phe Leu	Ser
2645			2650			2655		
Thr Ser	Ser Ser	Ser Ala	Ser	Tyr Ser	Gln Ala	Ser	Ala Ser	Ser
2660			2665			2670		
Thr Ser	Gly Ala	Gly Tyr	Thr	Gly Pro	Ser Gly	Pro	Ser Thr	Gly
2675			2680			2685		
Pro Ser	Gly Tyr	Pro Gly	Pro	Leu Ser	Gly Gly	Ala	Ser Phe	Gly
2690			2695			2700		
Ser Gly	Gln Ser	Ser Phe	Gly	Gln Thr	Ser Ala	Phe	Ser Ala	Ser

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2705	2710	2715
Gly Ala Gly Gln Ser Ala Gly Val Ser Val Ile Ser Ser Leu Asn		
2720	2725	2730
Ser Pro Val Gly Leu Arg Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser Arg Leu Ser		
2735	2740	2745
Gln Leu Thr Ser Ser Ile Thr Asn Ala Val Gly Ala Asn Gly Val		
2750	2755	2760
Asp Ala Asn Ser Leu Ala Arg Ser Leu Gln Ser Ser Phe Ser Ala		
2765	2770	2775
Leu Arg Ser Ser Gly Met Ser Ser Ser Asp Ala Lys Ile Glu Val		
2780	2785	2790
Leu Leu Glu Thr Ile Val Gly Leu Leu Gln Leu Leu Ser Asn Thr		
2795	2800	2805
Gln Val Arg Gly Val Asn Pro Ala Thr Ala Ser Ser Val Ala Asn		
2810	2815	2820
Ser Ala Ala Arg Ser Phe Glu Leu Val Leu Ala		
2825	2830	

<210> SEQ ID NO 91
 <211> LENGTH: 131
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Argiope aurantia
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: tubuliform spidroin 1
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <222> LOCATION: (46)..(46)
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa can be any naturally occurring amino acid
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <222> LOCATION: (75)..(75)
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa can be any naturally occurring amino acid
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <222> LOCATION: (108)..(108)
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Xaa can be any naturally occurring amino acid

<400> SEQUENCE: 91

Gly Asn Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Asn Ala Leu Ser Gln Ala Val Ser Ser		
1	5	10 15
Val Gly Val Gly Ala Ser Ser Ser Thr Tyr Ala Asn Ala Val Ser Asn		
20	25	30
Ala Val Gly Gln Phe Leu Ala Gly Gln Gly Ile Leu Asn Xaa Ala Asn		
35	40	45
Ala Gly Ser Leu Ala Ser Ser Phe Ala Ser Ala Leu Ser Ala Ser Ala		
50	55	60
Ala Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Gln Xaa Ala Ser Gln Ser Gln		
65	70	75 80
Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala Phe Ser Arg Ala Ala Ser Gln Ser Ala Ser Gln		
85	90	95
Ser Ala Ala Arg Ser Gly Ala Gln Ser Ser Ser Xaa Thr Thr Thr Thr		
100	105	110
Ser Thr Ser Gly Ser Gln Ala Ala Ser Gln Ser Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala		
115	120	125
Ser Gln Ala		
130		

<210> SEQ ID NO 92
 <211> LENGTH: 545
 <212> TYPE: PRT

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<213> ORGANISM: *Argiope aurantia*

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: tubuliform spidroin

<400> SEQUENCE: 92

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Thr Thr Thr Ser Thr Ala Gly Ser Gln Ala Ala Ser Gln Phe Ala Ser
1      5      10      15

Ser Ala Ala Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala Ser Ser Phe Ala Arg Ala Ser Ser
20      25      30

Ala Ser Leu Ala Ala Ser Ser Ser Phe Ser Ser Ala Phe Ser Ser Ala
35      40      45

Asn Ser Leu Ser Ala Leu Gly Asn Val Gly Tyr Gln Leu Gly Phe Asn
50      55      60

Val Ala Asn Asn Leu Gly Ile Gly Asn Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Asn Ala
65      70      75      80

Leu Ser Gln Ala Val Ser Ser Val Gly Val Gly Ala Ser Ser Ser Ser
85      90      95

Tyr Ala Asn Ala Val Ser Asn Ala Val Gly Gln Leu Leu Ala Gly Gln
100     105     110

Gly Ile Leu Asn Ala Ala Asn Ala Gly Ser Leu Ala Ser Ser Phe Ala
115     120     125

Ser Ala Leu Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala
130     135     140

Gln Ala Ala Ser Gln Ser Gln Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala Phe Ser Arg Ala
145     150     155     160

Ala Ser Gln Ser Ala Ser Gln Ser Ala Ala Arg Ser Gly Ala Gln Ser
165     170     175

Ile Ser Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Ser Thr Ala Gly Ser Gln Ala Ala Ser
180     185     190

Gln Ser Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala Ser Ser Phe Ala
195     200     205

Arg Ala Ser Ser Ala Ser Leu Ala Ala Ser Ser Ser Phe Ser Ser Ala
210     215     220

Phe Ser Ser Ala Asn Ser Leu Ser Ala Leu Gly Asn Val Gly Tyr Gln
225     230     235     240

Leu Gly Phe Asn Val Ala Asn Asn Leu Gly Ile Gly Asn Ala Ala Gly
245     250     255

Leu Gly Asn Ala Leu Ser Gln Ala Val Ser Ser Val Gly Val Gly Ala
260     265     270

Ser Ser Ser Thr Tyr Ala Asn Ala Val Ser Asn Ala Val Gly Gln Phe
275     280     285

Leu Ala Gly Gln Gly Ile Leu Asn Ala Ala Asn Ala Gly Ser Leu Ala
290     295     300

Ser Ser Phe Ala Ser Ala Leu Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser Val Ala Ser
305     310     315     320

Ser Ala Ala Ala Gln Ala Ala Ser Gln Ser Gln Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala
325     330     335

Phe Ser Arg Ala Ala Ser Gln Ser Ala Ser Gln Ser Ala Ala Arg Ser
340     345     350

Gly Ala Gln Ser Ser Ser Thr Thr Thr Thr Ser Thr Ala Gly Ser
355     360     365

Gln Ala Ala Ser Gln Phe Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala
370     375     380

Ser Ser Phe Ala Arg Ala Ser Ser Ala Ser Leu Ala Ala Ser Ser Ser

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385	390	395	400
Phe Ser Ser Ala Phe Ser Ser Ala Asn Ser Leu Ser Ala Leu Gly Asn	405	410	415
Val Gly Tyr Gln Leu Gly Phe Asn Val Ala Asn Asn Leu Gly Ile Ser	420	425	430
Asn Ala Ala Gly Leu Gly Asn Ala Leu Ser Gln Ala Val Ser Ser Val	435	440	445
Gly Val Gly Ala Ser Ser Ser Ser Tyr Ala Asn Ala Val Ser Asn Ala	450	455	460
Val Gly Gln Phe Leu Ala Gly Gln Gly Ile Leu Asn Ala Ala Asn Ala	465	470	475
Gly Ser Leu Ala Ser Ser Phe Ala Ser Ala Leu Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala	485	490	495
Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Gln Ala Ala Ser Gln Ser Gln Ala	500	505	510
Ala Ala Ser Ala Phe Ser Arg Ala Ala Ser Gln Ser Ala Ser Gln Ser	515	520	525
Ala Ala Arg Ser Gly Ala Gln Ser Ser Ser Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Ser	530	535	540
Thr			
545			

<210> SEQ ID NO 93
 <211> LENGTH: 376
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Argiope aurantia
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: tubuliform spidroin

<400> SEQUENCE: 93

Ser Thr Tyr Ala Asn Ala Val Ser Asn Ala Val Gly Gln Phe Leu Ala	1	5	10	15
Gly Gln Gly Ile Leu Asn Ala Ala Asn Ala Gly Ser Leu Ala Ser Ser	20	25	30	
Phe Ala Ser Ala Leu Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Ala	35	40	45	
Ala Ala Gln Ala Ala Ser Gln Ser Gln Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala Phe Ser	50	55	60	
Arg Ala Ala Ser Gln Ser Ala Ser Gln Ser Ala Ala Arg Ser Gly Ala	65	70	75	80
Gln Ser Phe Ser Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Ser Thr Ala Gly Ser Gln Ala	85	90	95	
Ala Ser Gln Ser Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala Ser Ser	100	105	110	
Phe Ala Arg Ala Ser Ser Ala Ser Leu Ala Ala Ser Ser Ala Phe Ser	115	120	125	
Ser Ala Phe Ser Ser Ala Asn Ser Leu Ser Ala Leu Gly Asn Val Ala	130	135	140	
Tyr Gln Leu Gly Phe Asn Val Ala Asn Thr Leu Gly Ile Gly Asn Ala	145	150	155	160
Ala Gly Leu Gly Asn Ala Leu Ser Gln Ala Val Ser Ser Val Gly Val	165	170	175	
Gly Ala Ser Ser Ser Thr Tyr Ala Asn Ala Val Ser Asn Ala Val Gly	180	185	190	
Gln Phe Leu Ala Gly Gln Gly Val Leu Asn Ala Gly Asn Ala Gly Ser				

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195	200	205
Leu Ala Ser Ser Phe Ala Asn Ala Leu Ser Asn Ser Ala Leu Ser Val		
210	215	220
Gly Ser Arg Val Ser Ser Pro Ser Tyr Gly Ala Leu Ser Pro Ile Ala		
225	230	235 240
Ala Gly Pro Asn Phe Ile Ser Thr Gly Leu Asn Val Gly Gly Pro Phe		
	245	250 255
Thr Thr Leu Ser Gln Ser Leu Pro Thr Ser Leu Gln Thr Ala Leu Ala		
	260	265 270
Pro Ile Val Ser Ser Ser Gly Leu Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Thr Ala Arg		
	275	280 285
Val Arg Ser Leu Ala Asn Ser Ile Ala Ser Ala Ile Ser Ser Ser Gly		
	290	295 300
Gly Ser Leu Ser Val Pro Ala Phe Leu Asn Leu Leu Ser Ser Val Gly		
305	310	315 320
Ala Gln Val Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Leu Asn Ser Ser Glu Val Thr Asn		
	325	330 335
Glu Val Leu Leu Glu Ala Ile Ala Ala Leu Leu Gln Val Ile Asn Gly		
	340	345 350
Gly Ser Ile Thr Ser Val Asp Leu Arg Asn Val Pro Asn Ala Gln Gln		
	355	360 365
Asp Leu Val Asn Ala Leu Ser Gly		
370	375	

<210> SEQ ID NO 94

<211> LENGTH: 654

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Araneus gemmoides

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: tubuliform spidroin

<400> SEQUENCE: 94

Ala Ser Gln Ser Gln Ala Ala Ser Gln Ser Gln Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala		
1	5	10 15
Phe Arg Gln Ala Ala Ser Gln Ser Ala Ser Gln Ser Ala Ser Arg Ala		
	20	25 30
Gly Ser Gln Ser Ser Thr Lys Thr Thr Ser Thr Ser Thr Ser Gly Ser		
	35	40 45
Gln Ala Asp Ser Arg Ser Ala Ser Ser Ser Ala Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala		
	50	55 60
Ser Ala Phe Ala Gln Gln Ser Ser Ala Ser Leu Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser		
65	70	75 80
Phe Ser Ser Ala Phe Ser Ser Ala Thr Ser Ile Ser Ala Val Gly Asn		
	85	90 95
Val Gly Tyr Gln Leu Gly Leu Lys Val Ala Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu Gly		
	100	105 110
Asn Ala Gln Ala Leu Ala Ser Ser Leu Ser Gln Ala Val Ser Ala Val		
	115	120 125
Gly Val Gly Ala Ser Ser Asn Ala Tyr Ala Asn Ala Val Ser Asn Ala		
	130	135 140
Val Gly Gln Val Leu Ala Gly Gln Gly Ile Leu Asn Ala Ala Asn Ala		
145	150	155 160
Gly Ser Leu Ala Ser Ser Phe Ala Ser Ala Leu Ser Ser Ser Ala Ala		
	165	170 175
Ser Val Ala Ser Gln Ser Ala Ser Gln Ser Gln Ala Ala Ser Gln Ser		

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180							185				190				
Gln	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Phe	Arg	Gln	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ser	Ala	Ser
		195					200					205			
Gln	Ser	Ala	Ser	Arg	Ala	Gly	Ser	Gln	Ser	Ser	Thr	Lys	Thr	Thr	Ser
		210				215					220				
Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gln	Ala	Asp	Ser	Arg	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ser
				230						235					240
Ala	Ser	Gln	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ala	Phe	Ala	Gln	Gln	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser
				245					250					255	
Leu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Phe	Ser	Ser	Ala	Phe	Ser	Ser	Ala	Thr	Ser
				260					265				270		
Ile	Ser	Ala	Val	Gly	Asn	Val	Gly	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Gly	Leu	Lys	Val	Ala
		275					280					285			
Asn	Ser	Leu	Gly	Leu	Gly	Asn	Ala	Gln	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ser
		290				295					300				
Gln	Ala	Val	Ser	Ala	Val	Gly	Val	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ser	Asn	Ala	Tyr	Ala
		305			310					315					320
Asn	Ala	Val	Ser	Asn	Ala	Val	Gly	Gln	Val	Leu	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ile
				325					330					335	
Leu	Asn	Ala	Ala	Asn	Ala	Gly	Ser	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala
			340					345					350		
Leu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ser	Val	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ser
		355					360					365			
Gln	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ser	Gln	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Phe	Arg	Gln	Ala
		370				375						380			
Ala	Ser	Gln	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ser	Asp	Ser	Arg	Ala	Gly	Ser	Gln	Ser
					390					395					400
Ser	Thr	Lys	Thr	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gln	Ala	Asp	Ser
				405					410					415	
Arg	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ala	Phe	Ala
			420					425					430		
Gln	Gln	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Phe	Ser	Ser	Ala
			435				440					445			
Phe	Ser	Ser	Ala	Thr	Ser	Ile	Ser	Ala	Val	Gly	Asn	Val	Gly	Tyr	Gln
		450				455					460				
Leu	Gly	Leu	Lys	Val	Ala	Asn	Ser	Leu	Gly	Leu	Gly	Asn	Ala	Gln	Ala
		465			470					475					480
Leu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ser	Gln	Ala	Val	Ser	Ala	Val	Gly	Val	Gly	Ala
				485				490						495	
Ser	Ser	Asn	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Asn	Ala	Val	Ser	Asn	Ala	Val	Gly	Gln	Val
			500					505					510		
Leu	Ala	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ile	Leu	Asn	Ala	Ala	Asn	Ala	Gly	Ser	Leu	Ala
		515					520					525			
Ser	Ser	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ser	Val	Ala	Ser
		530				535					540				
Gln	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ser	Gln	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ser	Gln	Ala	Ala	Ala
					550					555					560
Ser	Ala	Phe	Arg	Gln	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ser	Ala	Ser
				565					570					575	
Arg	Ala	Gly	Ser	Gln	Ser	Ser	Thr	Lys	Thr	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser
				580					585				590		
Gly	Ser	Gln	Ala	Asp	Ser	Arg	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ala
		595					600					605			

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Ser Ala Ser Ala Phe Ala Gln Gln Ser Ser Ala Ser Leu Ser Ser Ser
 610 615 620

Ser Ser Phe Ser Ser Ala Phe Ser Ser Ala Thr Ser Ile Ser Ala Val
 625 630 635 640

Gly Asn Val Gly Tyr Gln Leu Gly Leu Lys Val Ala Asn Ser
 645 650

<210> SEQ ID NO 95
 <211> LENGTH: 294
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Araneus gemmoides
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: tubuliform spidroin

<400> SEQUENCE: 95

Ser Ala Ser Gln Ser Gln Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala Phe Arg Gln Ala Ala
 1 5 10 15

Ser Gln Ser Ala Ser Gln Ser Ala Ser Arg Ala Gly Ser Gln Ser Ser
 20 25 30

Ser Lys Thr Thr Ser Thr Ser Thr Ser Gly Ser Gln Ala Asp Ser Arg
 35 40 45

Ser Ala Ser Ser Ser Ala Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala Ser Ala Ile Ala Gln
 50 55 60

Gln Ser Ser Ala Ser Leu Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Phe Ser Ser Ala Phe
 65 70 75 80

Ser Ser Ala Thr Ser Leu Ser Ala Val Gly Asn Val Gly Tyr Gln Leu
 85 90 95

Gly Leu Lys Val Ala Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu Gly Asn Ala Gln Ala Leu
 100 105 110

Ala Ser Gln Gly Ile Leu Asn Ala Ala Asn Ala Gly Ser Leu Ala Ser
 115 120 125

Ser Phe Ala Ser Ala Leu Ser Ala Ser Ala Gly Ser Val Gly Asn Arg
 130 135 140

Ser Ser Ala Gly Pro Ser Ala Val Gly Leu Gly Gly Val Ser Ala Val
 145 150 155 160

Pro Gly Phe Ile Ser Ala Thr Pro Val Val Gly Gly Pro Val Thr Val
 165 170 175

Asn Gly Gln Val Leu Pro Ala Ala Leu Gln Thr Ala Leu Ala Pro Val
 180 185 190

Val Thr Ser Ser Gly Leu Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Ser Ala Arg Val Ser
 195 200 205

Ser Leu Ala Gln Ser Ile Ala Ser Ala Ile Ser Ser Ser Gly Gly Thr
 210 215 220

Leu Ser Val Pro Ile Phe Leu Asn Leu Leu Ser Ser Ala Gly Ala Gln
 225 230 235 240

Ala Thr Ala Ser Ser Ser Leu Ser Ser Ser Gln Val Thr Ser Gln Val
 245 250 255

Leu Leu Glu Gly Ile Ala Ala Leu Leu Gln Val Ile Asn Gly Ala Gln
 260 265 270

Ile Arg Ser Val Asn Leu Ala Asn Val Pro Asn Val Gln Gln Ala Leu
 275 280 285

Val Ser Ala Leu Ser Gly
 290

<210> SEQ ID NO 96

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<211> LENGTH: 592
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Nephila clavipes
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: tubuliform spidroin

<400> SEQUENCE: 96

Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser Ser Leu Ala Tyr Ser Ile Gly Ile Ser Ala Ala
1      5      10      15
Arg Ser Leu Gly Ile Ala Asp Ala Ala Gly Leu Ala Gly Ala Leu Ala
20     25     30
Arg Ala Ala Gly Ala Leu Gly Gln Gly Asp Thr Ala Ala Ser Tyr Gly
35     40     45
Asn Ala Leu Ser Thr Ala Ala Gly Gln Phe Phe Ala Thr Ala Gly Leu
50     55     60
Leu Asn Ala Gly Asn Ala Ser Ala Leu Ala Ser Ser Phe Ala Arg Ala
65     70     75     80
Phe Ser Ala Ser Ala Glu Ser Gln Ser Phe Ala Gln Ser Gln Ala Phe
85     90     95
Gln Gln Ala Ser Ala Phe Gln Gln Ala Ala Ser Arg Ser Ala Ser Gln
100    105    110
Ser Ala Ala Glu Ala Asp Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr
115    120    125
Ser Ala Ala Arg Ser Gln Ala Ala Ser Gln Ser Ala Ser Ser Ser Tyr
130    135    140
Ser Ser Ala Phe Ala Gln Ala Ala Ser Ser Ser Phe Ala Ile Ser Ser
145    150    155    160
Ala Leu Ser Arg Ala Phe Ser Ser Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser
165    170    175
Ser Leu Ala Tyr Ser Ile Gly Leu Ser Ala Ala Arg Ser Leu Gly Ile
180    185    190
Ala Asp Ala Thr Gly Leu Ala Gly Ala Leu Ala Arg Ala Val Gly Ala
195    200    205
Leu Gly Gln Gly Ala Thr Ala Ala Ser Tyr Gly Asn Ala Leu Ser Thr
210    215    220
Ala Ala Ala Gln Phe Phe Ala Thr Ala Gly Leu Leu Asn Ala Gly Asn
225    230    235    240
Ala Ser Ala Leu Ala Ser Ser Phe Ala Arg Ala Phe Ser Ala Ser Ala
245    250    255
Glu Ser Gln Ser Phe Ala Gln Ser Gln Ala Phe Gln Gln Ala Ser Ala
260    265    270
Phe Gln Gln Ala Ala Ser Arg Ser Ala Ser Gln Ser Ala Ala Glu Ala
275    280    285
Gly Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Ser Ala Ala Arg Ser
290    295    300
Gln Ala Ala Ser Gln Ser Ala Ser Ser Ser Tyr Ser Ser Ala Phe Ala
305    310    315    320
Gln Ala Ala Ser Ser Ser Leu Ala Thr Ser Ser Ala Leu Ser Arg Ala
325    330    335
Phe Ser Ser Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Ser Ser Leu Ala Tyr Ser
340    345    350
Ile Gly Leu Ser Ala Ala Arg Ser Leu Gly Ile Ala Asp Ala Ala Gly
355    360    365
Leu Ala Gly Val Leu Ala Arg Ala Ala Gly Ala Leu Gly Gln Gly Ala
370    375    380

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Thr	Ala	Ala	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Asn	Ala	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gln	Phe
385					390					395					400
Phe	Ala	Ala	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu	Asn	Ala	Gly	Asn	Val	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ala
			405						410					415	
Ser	Ala	Leu	Ala	Asn	Ala	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Ala	Ala	Asn	Ser	Ala	Ala
			420					425					430		
Ser	Gly	Asn	Tyr	Ile	Gly	Val	Ser	Gln	Asn	Phe	Gly	Ser	Ile	Ala	Pro
		435					440					445			
Val	Ala	Gly	Thr	Ala	Gly	Ile	Ser	Val	Gly	Val	Pro	Gly	Leu	Leu	Pro
	450					455					460				
Thr	Ser	Ala	Gly	Thr	Val	Leu	Ala	Pro	Ala	Asn	Ala	Gln	Ile	Ile	Ala
465					470					475					480
Pro	Gly	Leu	Gln	Thr	Thr	Leu	Ala	Pro	Val	Phe	Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly	Leu
				485					490					495	
Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ala	Asn	Ala	Arg	Val	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ala	Gln	Ser	Phe
			500					505					510		
Ala	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Arg	Gly	Thr	Leu	Ser	Val	Ser	Thr	Phe
		515					520					525			
Leu	Thr	Leu	Leu	Ser	Pro	Ile	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ile	Arg	Ala	Asn	Thr	Ser
	530					535					540				
Leu	Asp	Gly	Thr	Gln	Ala	Thr	Val	Gln	Val	Leu	Leu	Glu	Ala	Leu	Ala
545					550					555					560
Ala	Leu	Leu	Gln	Val	Ile	Asn	Ala	Ala	Gln	Ile	Thr	Glu	Val	Asn	Val
			565						570					575	
Ser	Asn	Val	Ser	Ser	Ala	Asn	Ala	Ala	Leu	Val	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ala	Gly
			580					585					590		

The invention claimed is:

1. A method of producing spider silk particles loaded with a compound comprising the steps of:

i) providing spider silk particles that consist of an inner solid matrix with an outer surface, both the inner solid matrix and the outer surface homogenously comprising one or more spider silk polypeptides, wherein the one or more spider silk polypeptides comprise at least two identical repetitive units, and wherein the spider silk particles are produced by protein aggregation,

and

ii) incubating said spider silk particles with at least one compound.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the spider silk particles provided in step i) are produced by the steps of:

a) providing an aqueous solution comprising one or more spider silk polypeptides comprising at least two identical repetitive units,

b) triggering aggregation of the spider silk polypeptides to form spider silk particles, and

c) separating the spider silk particles by phase separation.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is able to permeate into the spider silk particles.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein at least 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, or 95% of the loaded compound is located within the spider silk particles.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least two identical repetitive units each comprise at least one consensus sequence selected from the group consisting of:

i) GPGXX (SEQ ID NO:3), wherein X is any amino acid, preferably in each case independently selected from the group consisting of A, S, G, Y, P and Q;

ii) GGX, wherein X is any amino acid, preferably in each case independently selected from the group consisting of Y, P, R, S, A, T, N and Q; and

iii) A_x, wherein x is an integer from 5 to 10.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the repetitive unit of the respective spider silk polypeptide is independently selected from module A (SEQ ID NO:20) or variants thereof, module C (SEQ ID NO:21) or variants thereof, module Q (SEQ ID NO:22) or variants thereof, module A^C (SEQ ID NO:29), module A^K (SEQ ID NO:30), module C^C (SEQ ID NO:31), module C^{K1} (SEQ ID NO:32), module C^{K2} (SEQ ID NO:33) or module C^{KC} (SEQ ID NO:34).

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the spider silk polypeptide further comprises at least one non-repetitive (NR) unit.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the non-repetitive (NR) unit is independently selected from the group consisting of NR3 (SEQ ID NO:41 and SEQ ID NO:45) or variants thereof and NR4 (SEQ ID NO:42 and SEQ ID NO:46) or variants thereof.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is a pharmaceutically active compound, a cosmetic substance, an agricultural substance, a chemoattractant, a chemorepellent, an anti-fungal substance, an anti-bacterial substance, a nutrient, a dietary supplement, a dye, a fragrance or an agent selected from the group consisting of hemostatic agents, growth stimulating agents, inflammatory agents, anti-fouling agents, antimicrobial agents and UV protecting agents.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the compound has an overall positive net charge.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is able to permeate into the spider silk particles by electrostatic interaction and/or diffusion.

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12. The method of claim 1, wherein the compound has a neutral or alkaline nature.

13. Spider silk particles produced from the method of claim 1, which consist of an inner solid matrix with an outer surface, both the inner solid matrix and the outer surface homogeneously comprising at least one spider silk polypeptide comprising at least two identical repetitive units, wherein the spider silk particles are loaded with at least one compound.

14. The spider silk particles of claim 13, wherein, at least 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, or 95% of the loaded compound is located within the spider silk particles.

15. The spider silk particles of claim 13, wherein the spider silk polypeptide comprises at least two identical repetitive units each comprise at least one consensus sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- i) GPGXX (SEQ ID NO:3), wherein X is any amino acid, preferably in each case independently selected from the group consisting of A, S, G, Y, P and Q;
- ii) GGX, wherein X is any amino acid, preferably in each case independently selected from the group consisting of Y, P, R, S, A, T, N and Q; and
- iii) A_x, wherein x is an integer from 5 to 10.

16. The spider silk particles of claim 15, wherein the repetitive unit of the spider silk polypeptide is independently selected from module A (SEQ ID NO:20) or variants thereof, module C (SEQ ID NO:21) or variants thereof, module Q (SEQ ID NO:22) or variants thereof, module A^C (SEQ ID NO:29), module A^K (SEQ ID NO:30), module C^C (SEQ ID NO:31), module C^{K1} (SEQ ID NO:32), module C^{K2} (SEQ ID NO:33) or module C^{KC} (SEQ ID NO:34).

17. The spider silk particles of claim 16, wherein the spider silk polypeptide further comprises one or more non-repetitive (NR) units.

18. The spider silk particles of claim 17, wherein the NR unit is independently selected from the group consisting of

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NR3 (SEQ ID NO:41 and SEQ ID NO:45) or variants thereof and NR4 (SEQ ID NO:42 and SEQ ID NO:46) or variants thereof.

19. The spider silk particles of claim 13, wherein the compound is a pharmaceutically active compound, a cosmetic substance, an agricultural substance, a chemoattractant, a chemorepellent, an anti-fungal substance, an anti-bacterial substance, a nutrient, a dietary supplement, a dye, a fragrance or an agent selected from the group consisting of hemostatic agents, growth stimulating agents, inflammatory agents, anti-fouling agents, antimicrobial agents and UV protecting agents.

20. The spider silk particles of claim 13, wherein the compound has an overall positive net charge.

21. The spider silk particles of claim 13, wherein the compound is able to permeate into the spider silk particles by electrostatic interaction and/or diffusion.

22. The spider silk particles of claim 13, wherein the compound has a neutral or alkaline nature.

23. The spider silk particles of claim 13, wherein the compound is released from the spider silk particles by diffusion upon exposure to physiological conditions.

24. The spider silk particles of claim 23, wherein less than 20%, preferably less than 15%, and most preferably less than 10% of the compound is released within the first 24 hours.

25. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the spider silk particles according to claim 19, and additionally a pharmaceutically acceptable buffer, diluent and/or excipient, the pharmaceutical composition being useful for controlled and sustained delivery, wherein the compound is a pharmaceutically active compound.

26. A cosmetic composition comprising the spider silk particles according to claim 19 for controlled and sustained delivery, wherein the compound is a cosmetic compound.

* * * * *